

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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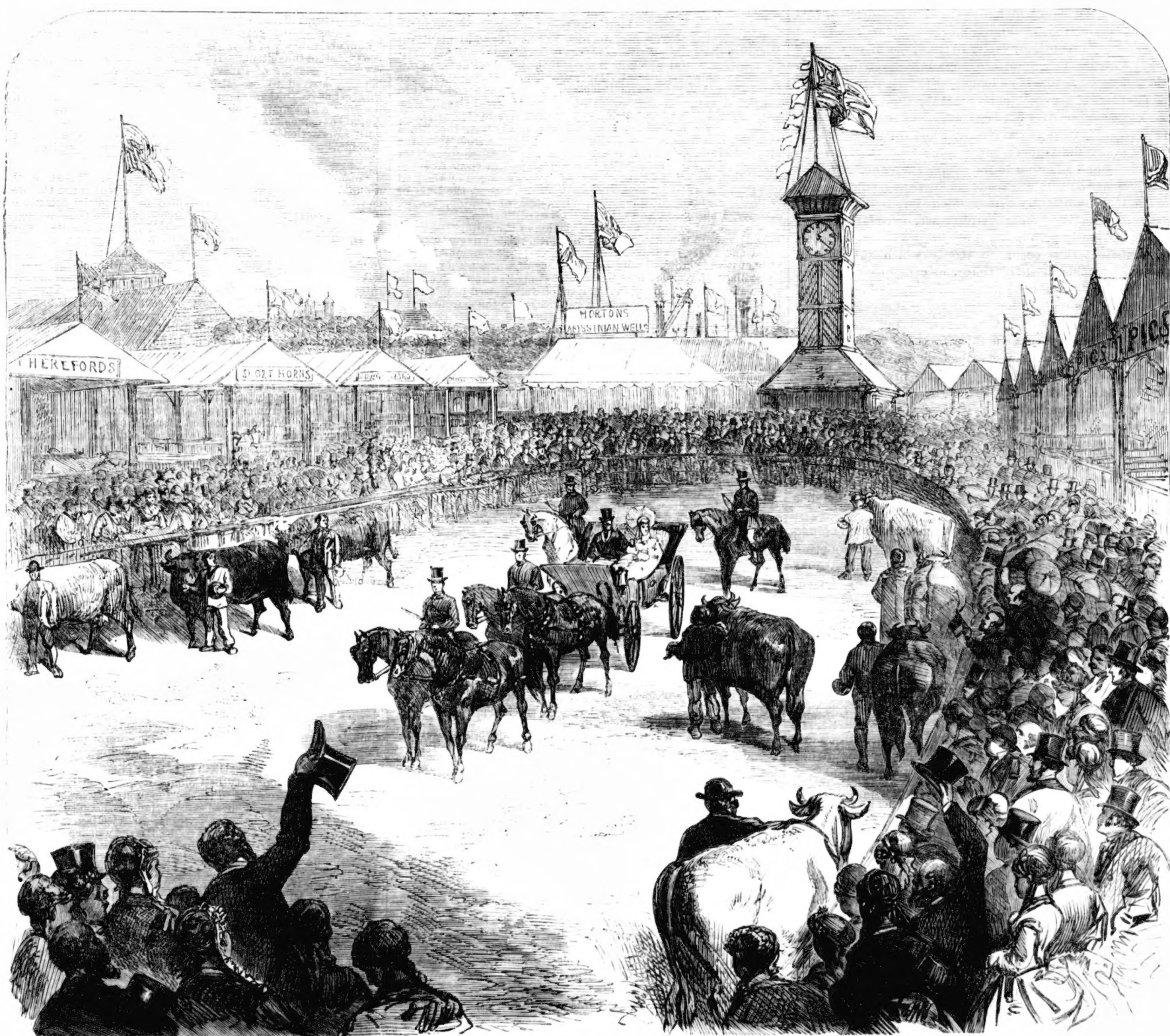
## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

THE ghost of an old and, as was fondly believed, long-since defunct evil, has again made its appearance in Spain. The doctrine of the divine right of kings to misgovern in virtue of a name has still, it seems, partisans in at least one portion of the Iberian peninsula. A new Don Carlos has arisen, Carlist bands have made their appearance in La Mancha—a movement, it is to be hoped, quite as futile as any adventure in which Don Quixote ever engaged—and reports of Carlist conspiracies are rife in various other quarters. Thus, once again we have an instance of the tenacity of life of an idea, however false, which has once obtained acceptance among mankind; another illustration is here afforded of the difficulty of annihilating pretensions, however absurd, that have once been submitted to. Thus again, too, is it proved that honest men's difficulties are knaves' opportunities, and that the hour of a nation's troubles is the time when noxious creatures and deleterious dogmas make their evil presence and influence felt.

Wellnigh a generation has passed away since Carlists and Christinos, Cabrera and Espartero, De Lacy Evans and the Spanish Legion, were familiar words in England. Men now well stricken in years were but lads when, in 1834, the war of legitimacy begun in Spain, lasting till 1840; and yet we are still hearing of the claims, Spain is still distracted by the machinations, of perhaps the worst branch of the bad but prolific house of Bourbon. It is, indeed, wonderful how that family propagates itself, and adheres to its pretensions and traditions. It would be a great convenience if the Bourbons would only do like our Stuarts—die out, and let the world be done with them. But they will neither become extinct nor abandon their hereditary-right notions. Two branches of the race claim to be the rightful rulers of France; two more make similar demands upon Spain; and the members of another style themselves the Royal family of Naples. France and Italy, however, are tolerably safe from Bourbon pretensions. Whoever may lose in either of those countries, the Bourbons are little likely to win;

and it is to be hoped that the same holds good in Spain. The people of that country may suffer for a time from the conspiracies and distractions fomented in the name of Don Carlos (who styles himself seventh of that name) and of the ex-Queen Isabella; but we hope it will be for a brief season only, and that the men who were strong enough to dethrone one tyrannical dynasty will prove themselves capable of defeating the efforts of another still worse.

Serrano, Prim, Topete, and their colleagues may have an arduous task before them ere they can make the Spanish nation what she once was and might be again—both free and great; but they have the means of accomplishing the work in their hands, and we hope they will rise equal to the occasion. The provinces that now constitute the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal enjoyed free institutions, and, comparatively speaking, popular forms of government, long before these things had an existence elsewhere in Europe; and, despite adverse circumstances, discouraging appearances, criminal ambitions, and the taunts and sneers



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES VIEWING THE PRIZE CATTLE IN THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW-YARD, MANCHESTER.





of open foes and hollow friends, we still trust and believe that the Spanish people will prove worthy of their great national traditions, and vindicate both their right and their capacity to rule themselves and to work out their own national destinies. The present disturber of their peace, this said Carlos VII., is only just of age, and is reported to be a poor creature, of weak brain, narrow notions, and small soul; moreover, his pretensions to the Crown, though of the genuine divine-right tinge, are somewhat remotely derived, for he is the third or fourth in descent from that other Don Carlos who disputed the succession with Isabella; his person is utterly unknown to the Spanish people; and the measure of sympathy or enthusiasm he is capable of exciting must consequently be but small. The people know him not; the army knows him not; and his principal adherents are probably to be found among the priests (who cannot, as priests never can, reconcile themselves to the principle of religious equality which the new Constitution has decreed), and a few of those turbulent, discontented spirits who are rife in periods of excitement everywhere, and who especially abound in Spain. The latter class of men, however, cannot be either sufficiently numerous or sufficiently influential to cause serious trouble to a vigorous and popular Government; and as for the sacerdotal conspirators, who are probably the most dangerous enemies the Government has to encounter, it is to be hoped that the Regent and his Ministers will know how to deal with them; and, by keeping a watchful eye and a firm hand on their movements, deprive them of the power of mischief-making. Altogether, as it seems to us, there is no reason for serious alarm in these Carlist movements, and still less ground for despairing of the future of Spain.

#### REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Now that the Irish Church Bill is passed, and that question set at rest in a manner that is generally deemed satisfactory, people are beginning to turn their minds to other matters that call for early consideration; and one of the first that presents itself is the important subject of the registration of Parliamentary electors. The occasion for discussing this question is the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which has for some time been engaged in an inquiry into the manner in which the electoral lists are prepared and corrected. The system now in vogue is pronounced to be not only exceedingly faulty in itself, but utterly inconsistent with the new order of things introduced by household suffrage. A vote is no longer the special privilege of a few members of the community: it is the right of every man who keeps a house over his head and contributes his quota to the local taxation of the country; and the means of putting names on the register, and keeping them there, require simplifying and adapting to the altered state of affairs.

At present the lists are made up by parish officials, who are neither sufficiently remunerated for the work nor responsible for its proper performance, even if they be capable of rightly performing it at all. Numerous blunders and omissions thus occur, to rectify which involves an amount of trouble, waste of time, and consequent expense, which it is both unjust and unreasonable to exact. The real formation of the registration-lists devolves upon electioneering agents, whose aim is not to construct full and perfect lists, but to render them favourable to their own particular party. Then objections are lodged by wholesale against perfectly good votes and by perfectly irresponsible persons, in the hope that some at least, from accident, inattention, or ignorance on the part of voters, may be successful. The whole system, moreover, is further complicated by uncertainties in the law and conflicting decisions by revising barristers. The possession of a vote is thus made the subject of a struggle in the outset, and requires vigilant watching and continuous defence afterwards.

The Select Committee propose to change all this; and their recommendations proceed on the contrary assumption to that on which the existing system is based. They assume that it is the interest of the public to have the lists of voters as complete as possible, and that public officers ought to have the responsibility of making them complete. They propose that in every borough there should be a registrar, and suggest that the clerks to the assessment authorities would be fit persons to take this post. It would be the duty of this registrar, helped perhaps by the Post-Office authorities, to make out the list of all persons qualified to vote. The town clerk would send him the list of freemen. The union officials would send the list of rate defaulters and persons in receipt of parochial relief, and he would then make up his list to May 31, spend June in verifying it, and issue it at the beginning of July. The list thus sent out would not be, as at present, merely an alphabetical one, but a complete house-to-house guide to the constituency, and would be divided into streets. "It would be well," say the Committee, "to exhibit in each street the list of voters in that street," "but if this were impracticable, other public places than the church doors should be found for their exhibition." These lists would be thus exhibited during July, and all claims to be on them or objections against them would be sent in during that month, would be inquired into during August, and lists of such claims and objections, with "allowed" or "disallowed" printed against the names, would be issued at the end of the month. A fortnight would then be given to anyone to challenge the registrar's decision on the claims or objections, and

after September 29 the revising barrister would hold his court, as at present, to decide finally upon them. The Committee suggest that the revising barrister should be able to give costs of not less than 5s., nor over £5, to any voter whose name has been objected to and who has established his claim; but that, in all cases, there should be an appeal from the barrister's decision to the Court of Common Pleas, if security for costs be given. The Committee also propose that forms for lodgers' claims should be distributed by the registrar, and that the necessity to claim be limited to names which are newly put on the list. They further suggest that there should be but one register for municipal and parliamentary elections, whether the three years' residence required for the municipal vote be reduced to the parliamentary standard of one year or not; and they express their belief that the whole method proposed by them would be cheaper and far more effectual than the clumsy and inefficient machinery by which our electoral-lists are now produced.

These propositions, while they would effect great improvements on the present plan, might, we think, be still further simplified. Why, for instance, since regular registrars are to be appointed, should not thoroughly competent men be named to the office, with a right of appeal from their decisions direct to the Court of Common Pleas, and thus the cumbrous, expensive, and unsatisfactory system of revising barristers be got rid of altogether? The courts of these officers are often mere scenes of wrangling and chicanery; their decisions rarely settle, but often unsettle, points of electoral law; that is declared to be legal by one barrister and in one district which is pronounced to be illegal by and in others; nay, the same Judge occasionally decides the same point in different ways, as happened not unfrequently last year; and if a power of appeal is to be given to a higher tribunal, it may as well be from the regular registration officer as by the indirect route of the revising barrister. Both trouble and expense would thereby be avoided, and, as it seems to us, as effectual justice done. The matter, however, cannot be dealt with this Session, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly canvassed between now and next year; and so, for the present, we may leave it.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MANCHESTER.

THE morning of Tuesday, July 20, had been fixed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for his first visit to the Royal Agricultural Society (of which he is president), and whose annual exhibition was this year held at Old Trafford, near Manchester. For this purpose the Prince and Princess and their suite embarked in the Royal barge on the waters of the Bridgewater Canal. The barge was built for her Majesty's visit to Worsley in October, 1851, when she was accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Royal children, and the Duke of Wellington. The stage from which the Royal visitors embarked is situated in the pleasure-grounds of Worsley, and at a distance of only a few hundred yards from the southern front of the hall. They were accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord A. Hervey, the Countess of Morton, Sir W. Knollys, Major Grey, and other persons of distinction.

A second barge accommodated a portion of the suite. The route to Old Trafford is about six miles in length. The bridges over the canal and every road and vacant plot of ground commanding a view of it were crowded with people, many of whom wore rosettes. The village of Worsley may be said to have been alive with enthusiasm and bunting, and great numbers of well-dressed people from the populous surrounding country had flocked to the margin of the canal. The Prince of Wales and the Nemesis Rowing Club, of Manchester, had their boats on the canal, and accompanied the Royal barge as a guard of honour. Bands of music at various points along the canal saluted the Royal party, and peals of bells from various churches in the neighbourhood rang out merrily. The Royal barge arrived at Throstle Nest, Old Trafford, about 12.45 p.m., where a temporary landing-stage had been erected at the bottom of Mr. Alderman Heywood's garden, which slopes to the side of the canal. The landing-stage was gaily decorated with flags and bannetons, and a select party of friends were accommodated with seats, to the number of about 200. The Royal party disembarked amidst great demonstrations of joy, immediately proceeded to four carriages, which were in waiting, and drove to the exhibition, accompanied by a crowd of several thousands of people, who ran by the sides of the carriages, cheering loudly. Miss Heywood, daughter of Alderman Heywood, presented a rich bouquet of choice flowers to the Princess of Wales when she had taken her seat in the carriage, which her Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept. The distance from Throstle Nest to the Royal Agricultural Exhibition is only about a quarter of a mile, and they arrived there shortly before one o'clock. A great gathering had assembled outside the building to see them alight, and cheered loudly. The Royal party, however, did not alight, but drove through the gates, where Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, honorary director of the exhibition, received them, and handed to the Prince of Wales his badge of office as President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and catalogues of the show. They then drove through a lane of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, extending the whole length of the exhibition as far as the clock tower. Upwards of 5000 people had entered the exhibition by twelve o'clock, and when the Royal party arrived there were probably nearly 7000 to receive them. The weather was bright and sunny, so that the ladies had been tempted to put on their lightest attire in many instances, and the beautiful and delicate colouring of gauzy muslins preponderated over silks and richer fabrics. Of course there was a great display of toilets, and the circumstances were exceedingly favourable under which to see to advantage the far-famed "Lancashire Witches." The Prince and Princess of Wales drove down to the show of horses in the first instance, and remained awhile to see the leaping of hunters, which of late has become a great feature in exhibitions of this kind.

Their Royal Highnesses inspected some portion of the cattle show, and remained in the grounds upwards of an hour. About ten minutes to two o'clock they entered the Royal Agricultural Society's pavilion, to lunch with the members and council of the society, of whom about 500 were present. The band of the Royal Dragoon Guards was in the grounds, and played a selection of music.

After lunch the Royal party again went to see the hunters leap fences, and did not retire until about five o'clock. Before they left the show about 16,000 persons had entered the grounds on payment of five shillings each, besides 4000 members. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Worsley by boat, and arrived about 6.30 p.m.

THE CHURCH OF SAN DOMENICO, AT CREMONA, is now being pulled down, and the tomb of Antonio Stradivari, the great violin-maker, has been discovered. His remains have been transported to the cemetery, where a monument will be erected to him.—*Musical Standard*.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The *Official Journal* publishes a report of Marshal Niel, followed by an Imperial decree dated the 19th inst., ordering an increase in the number of cadets in the Military Staff School. The *Conseils-Généraux* are convoked for Aug. 23 next. The *Journal Officiel* formally denies a statement of the *Gaulois* that the Algerian troops had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for France. The *Journal* also states that Marshal MacMahon has not arrived in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday morning announces that the Government has decided to dismiss to their homes the classes whose term of service expires in 1869 and 1870, and to grant unlimited furlough to the second portion of the class whose term of service ends in 1871 and 1872. These measures are declared by the journal to be equivalent to the dismissal of 50,000 men.

The *Patrie* says that the reforms about to be granted by the Emperor Napoleon are even more liberal than the message of the 12th inst. indicated. The right of Parliamentary initiative is to be accorded to the Chamber, and also that of presenting orders of the day. The *Patrie* adds that some alterations are to be made in the Senate, and that it is not impossible the sittings will become public at no distant day.

#### SPAIN.

The Carlist movements in Spain, of which we have been hearing about every other day for months past, have at length, it seems, culminated in a real battle. An engagement is reported to have occurred last Saturday night, near Ciudad Real (La Mancha), between a band of 500 to 600 Carlists under Sabaruge and troops under Commandant Formaseti. The Carlists were defeated and dispersed, many having been killed and wounded. A conspiracy had been discovered, and frustrated, for seizing upon the citadel of Pampeluna. The Carlist agitation continues in many places, especially in Cordova; and a conspiracy has been discovered in Guipuscoa, one of the Basque provinces. The Spanish Consul at Perpignan telegraphs that Don Carlos and Generals Tristany and Elio have secretly left that town. Numerous arrests have been made in connection with the Carlist rising; and letters have been discovered from which we learn that a general rising was intended to have taken place on the 23rd. It is stated that Espartero has offered his services to the Government, if necessary.

The official gazette publishes a decree setting in force the martial law of April 17, 1821, in reference to conspirators against the public tranquillity. This decree is preceded by a long explanation of the motives which have led to its issue.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Session of the Portuguese Cortes has been prorogued till Aug. 15. A Ministerial crisis is said to be imminent.

#### AUSTRIA.

In Monday's sitting of the Foreign Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, Count Beust spoke on the foreign relations of the empire, specially stating that the best possible relations existed between Austria and France. Since Austria had relinquished her Italian territories, the interests and intentions of both countries had become identical. In reference to Eastern politics, Count Beust stated that he did not strictly insist on his programme of the year 1867, but would rather leave it to the option of Turkey to follow his counsels as regarded concessions to the Christian inhabitants. He would exercise no pressure in this respect. Speaking of Prussia, Count Beust declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with that Power, but had hitherto been unsuccessful, as he had not been met by Prussia in a similar spirit. Count Beust defended the policy of Austria as demonstrated in the Red Book. The speech was received with satisfaction by the Committee, and the estimates of the Foreign Budget were agreed to with scarcely any reduction.

#### CRACOW.

Some disturbances have occurred at Cracow. It is stated that a nun detained for twenty years against her will in the Carmelite convent there has just been liberated by a judicial commission. This fact, coming to be generally known, led to a popular demonstration against the convents in general, and the Jesuits in particular. The troops had to be called out, and a good many arrests have been made. The German papers state that the nun was found in a dark and unhealthy cell. She was without clothes, had a wild look, and had almost lost her senses. The police were first informed of the matter by an anonymous letter. They were assisted in their investigations by several ecclesiastics, among others by the Bishop of Cracow, who overwhelmed the abbess and the nuns with reproaches, and asked them whether they were women or furies. He also thanked the magistrate for the energy and tact he had displayed, and suspended the chaplain of the convent. The released nun has been taken to a lunatic asylum, but the medical men despair of her recovery.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Government was called to account, in last Saturday's sitting of the National Council, for its conduct in forbidding Mazzini to reside within a certain distance of the Italian frontier. The Government justified its conduct by enlarging on the revolutionary doctrines professed by Mazzini.

#### THE NETHERLANDS.

Rumours have been current at the Hague that several Dutch officers and sailors had been massacred by natives on the coast of New Guinea. Intelligence has been received which proves these reports to be incorrect. It appears that one officer has been drowned by accident, and that another, together with some sailors, is in safety. The natives, however, have demanded a ransom for some others who are in their power. Three sailors have already returned on board a Dutch steamer off the coast.

#### SWEDEN.

The King of Denmark and the members of the Danish Royal family, accompanied by their suites, arrived in Stockholm on the 23rd inst., and were received with great ceremony. The city was decorated with flags, and immense enthusiasm prevailed. On the arrival of the Royal party salutes were fired by the ships in the harbour, which included some English men-of-war.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Louisa, daughter of the King, was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses left Stockholm for the castle of Haga at eight o'clock in the evening, where they will remain some time. An immense number of persons were present at the festivities, which took place amid great rejoicings.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

One hundred and forty of Colonel Ryan's men have been discharged under parole not to violate the neutrality laws.

The Californian Republican Convention has adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the Congress in rejecting the Alabama Claims Treaty, and declaring it to be the duty of the Government to demand full reparation for the injury inflicted by the British Government and people on American commerce during the rebellion, and also favouring Chinese immigration but opposing Chinese suffrage.

A Cincinnati telegram announces a fearful disaster on Tuesday on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, near Clarksville, Tennessee. A passenger-train fell through a bridge, and all the cars but one were burnt. Six persons were killed and thirty wounded.

#### MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico, via New York, announces that General Vega, supported by Lozada's troops, is organising an independent Confederacy in the Northern States of the Republic.

#### JAPAN.

Telegrams from Japan announce the capture of Hakodadi by the Mikado's troops. We learn also that the steamer *Haguro*



has been totally wrecked near Yokohama, and several Europeans were drowned.

#### INDIA.

According to advices from India, Lord Napier of Magdala, who has resigned owing to private affairs, was expected shortly to leave India, but the date of his departure was uncertain. Cholera was disappearing among the troops at Nusseerabad. The discovery of a large coal-field in the central provinces is announced.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that difficulties were thickening on the northern border of Cape Colony. The Koranna bushmen are obtaining good firearms, and becoming so expert in the use of them that in a late engagement the police were obliged to retreat, seven men being killed. The Boer expeditions against the natives continued, and it is stated that prisoners thus taken were distributed among the farmers, and remained enslaved. A Natal mining company had fitted out forty Australian gold-diggers, and the prospects of digging were said to be improving. Diamonds were being received from the up-country districts at towns on the frontier of Cape Colony.

#### THE CARLIST RISING IN SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* furnishes the following particulars regarding the Carlist movement in Spain:—

"The Carlist risings in Spain can have taken no one by surprise. Though public attention has been absorbed in England by the Irish Church question, and in France by the elections, the Paris riots, the changes in the Ministry, the demand for liberal reform in France, and the Emperor's message, yet it was well known that the Duke of Madrid, who has been residing for some time past in Paris, was determined long before he issued his manifesto to the Spanish people, under the form of a letter to his brother Alfonso, to make a bold struggle for the crown. There was no concealment whatever of his intention; and months ago there were exposed in shop windows of the boulevard the old familiar caps worn by the Carlist troops of the Basque Provinces during the Civil War, with the initials of Charles VII., surmounted by the Royal crown and sword-blades, with the words 'Dios, patria, y Rey!' inscribed upon them. People know also that agents had been casting about for money, and that one person whose name is signed to loan contracts is a near connection of the Emperor of the French. The Duke of Madrid, Don Carlos, is the grandson of the Don Carlos of the Civil War; he was born, I believe, in Trieste, during the exile of the family after the Convention of Bergara which closed the war in the Basque Provinces. A few days ago he disappeared from his residence in the Rue Chauveau La Garde, not far from the Church of the Madeleine. Some said that he had gone to Fontainebleau; others that he had crossed the Spanish frontier; and there was a rumour last week that he had actually entered Pampeluna. This last, however, was absurd. Pampeluna, the capital of an important province, is a fortified town with a considerable garrison, and this should in the first instance be gained over. If he has really penetrated Spain, it would in all likelihood be by Guipuscoa or Navarre, near Sarre, the last French village in which his grandfather entered just thirty-four years ago. 'At the moment we were about to set foot on the Spanish territory,' says an enthusiastic follower of the Prince, who accompanied him from London, 'an eagle, rising up from one of the rocks which surrounded us, soared majestically over our heads, and took its flight to Navarre. "It is a good augury," I said to Don Carlos, remarking that this symbol of victory seemed to have been placed like a sentinel to salute the return of the King of Spain into his States.' We do not yet know which point Don Carlos, the younger, has entered—if, indeed, he has entered—and whether he has been welcomed by any of the family of the same eagle. The presence of the first armed band in La Mancha may have been to divert the attention of Madrid folk from the frontier. The anniversary of the great patron of Spain, St. James of Compostella, was chosen for the enterprise, July 25. Whatever may be said about the eagle, it does not augur well that the Carlists should have begun the contest in the place whence Don Quixote issued to do battle with the windmill. The first thing the band, which the (Spanish) Government journals fix at 500, and others describe as far more numerous, is to do is what the Liberator of last year did, and what insurgents now usually do—namely, to cut the telegraphic wires; and also, as invariably happens at the outset, the moment the regular troops appear, make a show of fighting and then disperse. We shall probably soon hear of risings in other parts, in the mountains of Catalonia and Navarre, and the south. It has been said that Don Carlos has more partisans than people generally suppose in the army. I cannot say to what extent this is true, though it is certain that discontent prevails in it. The Carlist cause will assume a really formidable aspect only when we hear that a few regiments have 'pronounced'; and I doubt much whether recent events are calculated to inspire unbounded confidence in the fidelity of the armed force. That the Spanish Government, with all its pretended security, is moved by these events I gather from the extreme measures it has adopted to crush the movement. Old laws of repression, dating from the reign of Ferdinand, are revived and put in force by men who have themselves been victims of exceptional and cruel measures. The law of April, 1821, with its Draconian provisions, has been again put in force, in spite of the protests of the Republican minority of the Cortes. Marshal Prim has given up his intended visit to Vichy, and remains at his post, where, as may be supposed, he has plenty to do as Minister of War, and Minister of Marine during the absence of Admiral Topete. In Upper Aragon and Catalonia there is much agitation, and a rising is apprehended in various parts of these provinces, to which strong reinforcements have been sent. It is, indeed, not likely that Don Carlos would embark in a manifestly hopeless undertaking; but the accounts given by his partisans of the resources at his disposal must be greatly exaggerated. That he has funds to defray the first expenses of the rising is certain—some say he has been able to raise nearly half a million sterling in Spain—but it is hardly credible that in the district of Tortosa alone there are now 12,000 men completely armed and equipped, and who in three or four days could occupy the principal point of the province; that in Cordova there are more than 7,000 in the same condition; or that, in the whole, Don Carlos can count upon more than 60,000 men who, in detached bodies, in different parts of the country, could occupy the attention of the regular army until a few regiments were reduced, by the means usually employed in Spain, to abandon the Government. It was rumoured a day or two ago that symptoms of insubordination had broken out in the celebrated fortress of Montjuich, which commands Barcelona, but the rumour is most probably quite unfounded. I need hardly insist upon its importance if true."

**THE FORESTERS' SECOND LIFE-BEAT.**—The second life-boat contributed to the National Life-Boat Institution by the Ancient Order of Foresters is to be publicly exhibited and launched at Roker, Sunderland, on Monday next, the 2nd prox., in connection with the high-court meeting of the order, which will then be sitting in Sunderland. The boat is a very fine one—33 ft. long, 8½ ft. wide, and rowing ten oars double-banked. It possesses the usual valuable properties of self-righting, self-ejecting water, and the other characteristics of the boats of the National Institution. On Monday the boat, mounted on its carriage, will be taken in procession through some of the principal streets of Sunderland, accompanied by members of the order from Newcastle, Shields, Hartlepool, and many other towns in the north, and by several brass bands. On arriving at Roker, the boat will be named, in the usual manner, the "Foresters' Pride," by Miss Shawcross, the daughter of the secretary of the order, and launched, when various evolutions will be gone through with the boat to show its efficiency, self-righting properties, &c., under the superintendence of Captain Ward, R.N., inspector of life-boats to the National Life-Boat Institution. It is also expected that a display of the rocket apparatus for the preservation of life from shipwreck will take place on the occasion; and the day's proceedings will terminate with a public banquet, under the presidency of the High Sheriff of the county, J. C. Thompson, Esq. The Foresters' No. 1 life-boat is placed at Newquay, on the coast of Cornwall; and the second boat is to be stationed at West Hartlepool.

#### REPORT OF THE LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

THE twenty-third annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy has just been issued. From this document it appears that the total number of persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, on Jan. 1, 1869, was 53,177—viz., 24,364 males and 28,813 females, exclusive of 225 lunatics so found by inquisition who reside with their friends. Of this number 26,867 are in county and borough asylums, 11,181 in workhouses, and 461 in the criminal asylums; the remainder are either outdoor paupers or private single patients, or reside in registered hospitals, licensed houses, and naval and military hospitals. "This summary (the Commissioners state) shows a total increase in the number of insane persons on Jan. 1, 1869, as compared with Jan. 1, 1868, of 2177. The number of private patients appears, during that interval, to have increased, in county and borough asylums by 6; in registered hospitals by 70; in metropolitan licensed houses by 107; in naval and military hospitals by 27; and in private charge, as single patients, by 50. On the other hand, the patients in provincial licensed houses have decreased by 138, the result being a net increase of 122 in the class of private patients. The number of the pauper class has been increased by 2020, distributed thus:—County and borough asylums, 1181; registered hospitals and licensed houses, 181; workhouses, 497; outdoor paupers, 158. There appears, besides, an increase during the year of 35 in the total number of criminal patients in the Broadmoor Asylum. The total number of lunatics appears to have advanced from 36,762 on Jan. 1, 1859, to 53,177 on Jan. 1, 1869; the whole increase being 16,415—viz.,—1. Of private patients, an increase of 300 in registered hospitals; of 375 in metropolitan licensed houses; of 45 in naval and military hospitals; and of 202 in the class of single patients. On the other hand, there are reductions of 2 in county and borough asylums, and of 80 in provincial licensed houses, the net result being an increase of 840 private patients. 2. Of pauper patients, an increase of 11,025 in county and borough asylums; of 197 in registered hospitals; of 3218 in workhouses; of 1189 in the class of outdoor paupers; forming an aggregate increase of 15,629, from which has to be deducted a decrease of 515—viz., 244 in the metropolitan, and 271 in the provincial licensed houses, the net increase thus being 15,114. 3. To which are to be added 461 criminal patients in the Broadmoor Asylum, which was opened in 1863. It thus appears that the number of lunatics, as far as our official records extend, has increased 45 per cent during the decennial period ending Jan. 1 last, and that 67 per cent of this increase is attributable to additional pauper patients in county and borough asylums. The number of such patients altogether in these asylums appears to have increased 70 per cent; of lunatics in workhouses, 40 per cent; and of outdoor pauper lunatics, 21 per cent. The increase of private patients during the same period appears to have been altogether 17 per cent."

These figures record the startling fact that the proportion of lunatics to the population has increased within the last ten years in round figures by one-fourth—from one in 536 to 1 in 411—or, putting the figures in another shape, the lunatic population has increased within that period four times as rapidly as the general population. The figures given above, however, if properly analysed, will tend to mitigate the alarm which the general results are calculated to excite. The greater part of the increase, it will be observed, has taken place in county and borough asylums, and is due, no doubt, in some measure to the fact that many persons who, for their own sakes and for the security of society, ought to be in an asylum, are now thus taken care of, who would probably have been suffered to go at large a few years ago. The horror of a "madhouse" which once prevailed has doubtless diminished, even within the period covered by this return, and recent alterations in the law, by which the burden of supporting a pauper lunatic is thrown upon the union instead of upon the parish, have also tended to increase the number of inmates in county asylums. These considerations do not apply to private patients, and accordingly the increase under this head is only 17 per cent, not very much larger than the general increase of population. It is startling to find that the mortality among these unhappy persons is 10·31 per cent with reference to the daily average number resident, and 7·80 per cent with reference to the total number under treatment in the course of the year, the average mortality of the whole population being about 2·5 per cent. On the other hand, many readers will be surprised to learn that above one third (34·93 per cent) of the patients received into the various institutions above named are stated to have recovered. The proportion is 40 per cent in the registered hospitals—a fact which may indicate either that the treatment is superior to that in other asylums, or that the authorities exercise some discretion in selecting those candidates for admission who are most likely to receive benefit.

The Commissioners insist strongly on the necessity for increased accommodation in the county of Middlesex. The total number of pauper lunatics in this county (excluding those chargeable to the city of London, East London and West London Unions) is 5882, of whom there is accommodation at Hanwell and Colney Hatch for only 3721. The number in workhouses is 1299; and the Commissioners state that "it is much more the class of cases than the mere numbers that suggest the most painful matter of reflection." One woman was in Stepney workhouse who, under a delusion, had attempted to poison her mother and her whole family; a man at Clerkenwell workhouse was found suffering under acute suicidal mania, with a self-inflicted wound in the throat; and numerous similar cases are on record. The Commissioners narrate the various efforts made by them to induce the Middlesex magistrates to increase the accommodation. Failing to attain this end, the Commissioners were compelled to report to the Secretary of State the absolute necessity for a third asylum, to accommodate at least 1000 patients, so constructed as to admit of extension in case of need. This recommendation was enforced in a letter from Mr. Bruce, which was received on Jan. 21 in the present year.

Many of the separate reports are well deserving of attention—especially those relating to the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, the Earlwood Idiot Asylum, and St. Luke's Hospital. The reports on numerous cases of suicide, and several instances of misconduct on the part of the attendants—some of which have been the subject of newspaper comment—indicate the watchful care exercised by the Commissioners over all asylums under their jurisdiction. The suggestions made for increased means of amusement and employment for the inmates of the asylums show that the supervision of the Commissioners is enlightened as well as watchful.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.**—The first meeting of the London members of this society, whose object is the establishment of a system to secure the education of every child in England and Wales, was held, on Monday afternoon, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. It was numerously attended, and great unanimity prevailed as respects the general scheme of the league, which at present comprehends the following "platform":—"That local authorities shall be compelled by law to see that sufficient school accommodation is provided for every child in their district; that the cost of founding and maintaining such schools as may be required shall be provided out of local rates, supplemented by Government grants; that all schools aided by local rates should be under the management of local authorities and subject to Government inspection; that all schools aided by local rates shall be secular; that to all schools aided by local rates admission shall be free; that, school accommodation being provided, the State or local authorities shall have power to compel the attendance of children of suitable age not otherwise receiving education." Amongst the gentlemen present at the meeting were Mr. G. Dixon, M.P. (chairman of the provincial committee of Birmingham, in the chair); Sir H. Hoare, M.P.; Mr. E. Potter, M.P.; Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Donald Dalrymple, M.P.; Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P.; Mr. James Howard, M.P.; Mr. H. Campbell, M.P.; Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P.; and Mr. Sergeant Simon, M.P. Letters expressing regret at being unable to attend were read from the Hon. George Broderick, M.P.; Sir John Lubbock, Professor Huxley, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, and the Hon. Anson Herbert. A large provisional committee of the metropolis was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the provisional committee of Birmingham and of preparing for the first general meeting of the members of the league, to be held at Birmingham in the course of the ensuing autumn.

#### MR. GLAISHER'S EXPERIMENTS IN THE CAR OF THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.

MR. JAMES GLAISHER makes the following report of some experiments lately made by him in the car of the captive balloon:—

"The necessity which always existed in the balloon ascents I made of leaving the earth quickly, to avoid striking adjacent buildings, has caused the experiments within a few hundred feet of the earth to be of much less value than those at higher elevations. This defect in the experiments is very serious, and can be remedied only by means of a captive balloon. That at Ashburnham-park—by its large size, its beautiful machinery by which it is kept under perfect control, and the consequent great facility in moderately calm weather of ascending and descending without any jar or danger of breaking the most delicate instrument—is admirably adapted for the purpose, and I have to express my obligation to its proprietor, M. Giffard, for kindly placing it from the first at my service for any experiments to which I could apply it. It happened, unfortunately, that I had but very little time at my disposal before the unfortunate accident of the balloon's escape, caused by the wind beating down the balloon so that the confining rope fell below the groove on to the ground, and on the balloon rising again the rope passed outside the grooved-wheel to its axle, by which it was cut as with a knife. This defect in the arrangement has been remedied, and the rope cannot now drop out of the groove."

"On Friday, July 23, and Saturday, July 24, I made nine ascents on each day, to heights varying from 1100 ft. to 1700 ft.; and as we are almost entirely ignorant of the distribution of temperature and humidity of the air near the earth, I confined my attention to these points of inquiry. On the former of these days the temperature on the ground at three p.m. was 73½ deg.; at 1000 ft. high it was 67½ deg., or about 6 deg. colder. By seven p.m. the temperature on the ground had declined to 70 deg., and at the height of 1000 ft. to 65 deg. Thus the decline of temperature on the earth was 3½ deg., whilst at the height of 1000 ft. it was 2½ deg. The sky was cloudy."

"On Saturday at three p.m. the temperature on the ground was 77 deg.; at 1000 ft. high, 68½ deg.; at a little after seven p.m. on the ground it was 72½ deg.; and at the height of 1000 ft. was 67½ deg.; and a little before sunset the temperature from the ground up to 1000 ft. high was within 1 deg. The sky was generally clear, being dotted with cumuli clouds. Thus the temperature of the air declined on the ground several degrees, whilst at 1000 ft. high the decline was within 2 deg. This result is very important, indeed; it is confirmatory of that indicated in some of my previous experiments—that at about or a little after sunset, when the sky is clear, the temperature of the air is of the same value up to a very considerable elevation; and it is certain, from the two days' experiments, that the amount of decrease of temperature with elevation varies every hour in the day, which is in accordance with all previous results. On both days London and the river Thames were cut off from view by a remarkable dense mist, impenetrable as a wall. So remarkably dense was this mist that the gentlemen charged with simultaneous observations at Greenwich Observatory never saw the balloon on either day. In other directions the view was extensive. On the former day, from the want of sun, the earth was grey and dull; but, on the latter, lighted up by a bright sun, it was at times very magnificent. It was remarkable that on reaching the height of 1000 ft. there was a sensible wind, estimated at a pressure of 1 lb. on the square foot, and at the same time smoke on the earth was seen to be rising perpendicularly, and passing, some to the east and some to the west, or in other directions. No pressure of the wind was recorded at Greenwich Observatory. At the height of 1000 ft. my little boy saw a butterfly fly past the balloon-car, but whether it had been taken up there by the balloon I cannot say. A good many ladies and gentlemen ascended on these two days, and the Japanese troupe, who were enthusiastic in seeing the earth from so novel (to them) a point of view. This balloon is so well adapted for the repetition of ascents that I hope by its use to gain an increase in several parts of physical research. My best thanks are due to M. Yon, its managing director; M. Godard, the well-known aeronaut, who always ascends; and the other attachés, M. Aymo and M. Billois, for every possible facility for my observations."

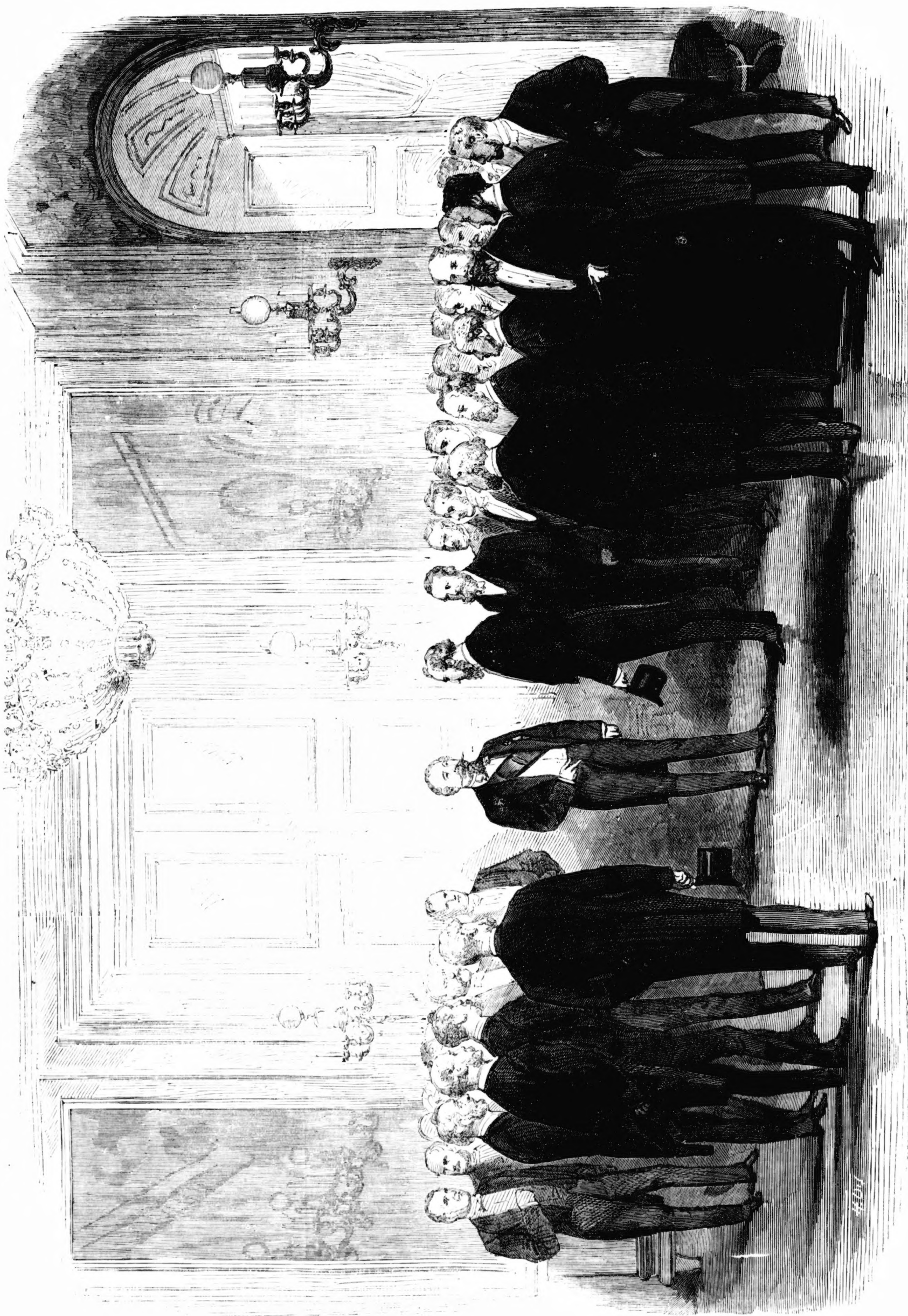
**THE LATE MURDERS IN ABYSSINIA.**—The gamekeeper Macdonald, who accompanied Mr. Powell and his party to Abyssinia, has arrived at Coldra Hall, Monmouthshire, the seat of the unfortunate gentleman. Macdonald states that Mr. Powell had completed his elephant-shooting, and had determined to visit South Abyssinia in order to secure crocodiles and sea-coals. Macdonald and the Swedish missionaries were strongly opposed to his going there, but he persisted, and the journey was commenced. Mrs. Powell and their little son John were with him. After two days' march the Tika tribe passed them. Macdonald and the natives were about six miles in the rear with the baggage, when they were attacked by the Tikas, and had to escape for their lives. They then received information from a Swedish missionary that Mr. and Mrs. Powell and their child had been murdered, but he is not able to say anything more. The family have received intelligence to the effect that the bodies were decently interred by Protestant missionaries. Mr. Powell had with him about £500 worth of firearms, besides other valuables attractive to the natives.

**YORKSHIRE MOORS ON FIRE.**—On Tuesday, Francis Johnson and Mark Williamson were charged before the Scarborough magistrates with having wilfully set fire to the heather on the moors near Harwood Dale, on the estate of Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P. It appears that on Sunday morning two servant men of Mr. Snowball (a farmer in the neighbourhood) saw the prisoners on the moor, and observed smoke rising near the spot. On approaching they saw Williamson adding furze to the fire that was burning. On being remonstrated with, Williamson began to tread the fire out, but it spread rapidly, and during the day a number of keepers and others were employed in endeavouring to extinguish the conflagration. The prisoners, who walked off when they found themselves in a strait, were tracked to a neighbouring wood, where they were given into custody. At their examination, on Tuesday, it was stated in defence that the men were merely gathering bilberries, and, after lighting their pipes, the burning match was thrown carelessly to the ground, thus setting fire to the dry heather. Both prisoners were committed for trial. The fire was reported to be still burning on Tuesday, and had extended to about 200 acres.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—The preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting of the British Association are just made. This is the thirty-ninth meeting of the association, and will be held this year at Exeter. The meeting will occupy a week; and the inaugural address will be delivered at the opening meeting on Aug. 18, when the president, Dr. Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., will resign the chair, and the president-elect, Professor Stokes, M.A., D.C.L., Sec. R.S., &c. will assume the presidency. On the next evening (Thursday, Aug. 19) there will be a soirée; on Monday evening, a discourse; and on Tuesday evening, a soirée. Sectional meetings will be held daily at eleven a.m., except on the opening day—viz., on Thursday, Aug. 19; Friday, the 20th; Saturday, the 21st; Monday, the 23rd; and Tuesday, the 24th. The lectures are:—A. Mathematical and Physical Science; B. Chemical Science; C. Geology; D. Biology; E. Geography; F. Economic Science and Statistics; and G. Mathematical Science. The presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of each section will be appointed by the general committee on the opening day of the meeting. The place of meeting next year will be fixed on Aug. 23, and the concluding meeting will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 25. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Lieutenant General Edward Sabine, and Sir Philip De M. Grey Egerton are the vice-presidents of the association.

**THE LONDON COAL DUES.**—The increased demand for coals and the increased rate of impost have, after an interval of fifteen years, raised the gross revenue paid to the city of London as coal duties from £139,317 to £306,089. In 1852-3 the duty of 8d. yielded £123,657, and the 1d. duty £15,660—that is, 9d. then produced the first sum noted above; but in 1867-8 9d. furnished the City Chamberlain with £211,908 for the Thames Embankment outlay, and the additional 4d. for certain street improvements gave him £94,181. Hence the total gathering of the gross revenue was higher by 120 per cent than in 1852-3. The wine duty, which formerly supplied £5040, now yields £11,458. Reckoning both duties, the City octroi at present brings to the civic coffers £318,000; but there are heavy drawbacks to be deducted from the coal duties in the shape of allowances that, during the last year, came to £39,740. Therefore what the coal consumer really paid for duty was £266,000. So far as we can infer from the recent report of the Board of Works, something approaching to £1,500,000 has already been expended upon the Embankment: £587,000 in compensations to freeholders, copyholders, leaseholders, and yearly tenants; £675,000 for contracts executed on the north bank, and £138,000 for the same work on the south bank. Last year the City Chamberlain paid £191,253 through her Majesty's Treasury to the account of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, that sum being the net produce of the 9d. coal tax and the wine duty.





THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, AFTER THE PROROGATION OF THE CHAMBER, RECEIVING THE DEPUTIES WHOSE ELECTION HAD NOT BEEN VALIDATED.



### "THE RENDEZVOUS."

THERE is so much spirit and suggestiveness in the picture from which our Engraving is taken that, though M. Darjou has achieved one of the successes of the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition, we need do nothing to call the attention of our readers to the story so admirably told. The very attitude of the faithful companion of the Arab cavalier, the sagacious readiness of the swift steeds, either to stand or to fly, the living sense of suppressed motion and retarded activity, all bespeak the hand of a master. As to the drama, there is no need to describe that. Let our readers fill up the romance for themselves.

### DEPUTIES AT ST. CLOUD.

THE sudden prorogation of the French Chamber took all parties by surprise—the friends as well as the opponents of the Emperor's Government. Among those who were most particularly affected by the measure—which was adopted, it is believed, on the sole advice of M. Schneider, the president—were those deputies whose elections had not been "validated"—that is, against whose return objections had been lodged, but upon which no adjudication had been come to. These gentlemen, at whose head was M. Miral, one of the vice-presidents, were left in this awkward predicament, that they did not know whether they were members of the Chamber or not. They accordingly sought an escape from the dilemma; and, forming themselves into a deputation to the Emperor, they proceeded to St. Cloud and besought his Majesty, in the interview depicted in our Engraving, to allow the Chamber to reassemble, if merely for the verification of powers. The Emperor, however, could offer them small consolation. He was very sorry they were inconvenienced, but he could do nothing till the new Ministry was formed. One deputy remarked that he had seen M. Schneider, and had learned that that gentleman regretted the advice he had given. "Yes," replied his Majesty, smiling; "I have seen him too, and he admits that it was the most mistaken counsel he ever gave me. But what will you have? The thing is done, and cannot be altered now." And so the aggrieved members of the Right were bowed out of the Imperial presence.

### THE ICE TRADE.

ICE to the tropical is what coal is to the temperate and frigid climates, but the balance between the two neutralising forces as regards man's uses and requirements is by no means equal. No one in the hot months of summer feels any inclination to supplant the heat by a fire; but in winter, even when the frost is on the ground, ice in communities accustomed to the luxury is deemed indispensable. Even in this country large quantities are used with food and drinks during the winter months; but in the United States, where it is the habit of the people to drink liquids cold rather than hot, the ice-cart goes its rounds all the year through with the same regularity as the dust-cart. The habit of using ice once acquired speedily becomes permanent, and in England as well as America there is a constant demand for the article all the year round.

We have always taken ice, but the habit of using it with our food we have acquired from America, where the severity of the winter produces it in large quantities, not only in shallow pools, as with us, but in the lakes supplied with pure spring water. With us the dirty ponds and gutters, probably from the earliest ages, have been a source of profit to the costers of the day; but such ice never could be mixed with the liquor we drink or the food we eat, hence its only use was as a freezing agent. But the example of the use of spring-water ice in the United States led to its exportation here by the Wenham Lake Company; hence all pure spring block ice still goes under this name, although we have long ceased to import any from the American continent. The method of reaping the ice crop, however, from the present source of supply, Norway, from which that company as well as private traders obtain all foreign ice that is now used, is the same as that invented by our clever cousins across the Atlantic. As the object is to obtain the blocks with the smallest amount of superficies, so as to present as little surface to the atmosphere as possible, it is excavated, if we may use the term, in right-angled blocks, in the following manner. The surface of the spring-water frozen lake having been first swept, and, if covered with snow ice, planed until the true ice is reached, ploughs are used, to mark parallel lines of the width required, which are afterwards deepened to six inches. These lines are repeated at right angles, and the blocks, such as we see them in the fishmongers' windows, are then detached from each other by a slight tap of the ice-wedge. The blocks so obtained a few years ago, before the trade had acquired any importance, were shipped off at once, and therefore it was only during the spring season that the crop was to be procured. The importance of the trade year by year becoming more evident, stores have been erected at the shipping places in Norway, and now any quantity may be obtained throughout the year; indeed, the superfluity of one year is made correlative to the scarcity of the next, and the dealers often get their ice of three or four seasons back, just as the wine merchant gets his port, and if it does not improve with age, like the latter, certainly it does not deteriorate. The ice stores are constructed in a very simple manner. Long sheds of deal are con-

structed, the walls and roofs having an interspace filled with sawdust, the most effective and cheapest of all non-conductors. In these stores the blocks are placed one upon another, like so much cyclopean masonry, but instead of mortar sawdust is placed between them. Were it not for this means of separating them, the intense cold of the ice-house would freeze the blocks into one solid mass of ice, and all the trouble of cutting would have to be gone through again. But we cannot altogether dispense with home-grown ice. Broken ice is more valuable than block ice for the purposes of freezing, inasmuch as it acts more quickly, hence our ponds and rivers are still called upon in winter; and as ice thus used is not brought into contact with food and liquids like the foreign ice, its dirty condition is of no consequence. During hard winters enormous quantities are gathered at home to supplement the Norway supply. Some of the ice merchants have stupendous wells in which it is stored, many of them holding more than 2000 tons. Some of this lake and pond ice looks quite clear, but it cannot be used with food, because upon liquefaction it often smells. It is not true, as is generally supposed, that the act of freezing eliminates from water all impure matter. It generally does extrude colouring matter, but not organic impurities; indeed, such matters, although

cousins as compared with our own; for, without a doubt, the Briton born likes his liquor hot. Possibly, however, our habits in this particular will very rapidly change, as these last ten years have witnessed an enormous increase in our consumption of the article; and it must be remembered that not even with the upper classes is it habitually used, whilst the lower middle classes and toiling millions have yet to acquire the habit of systematically indulging in this crystal luxury.

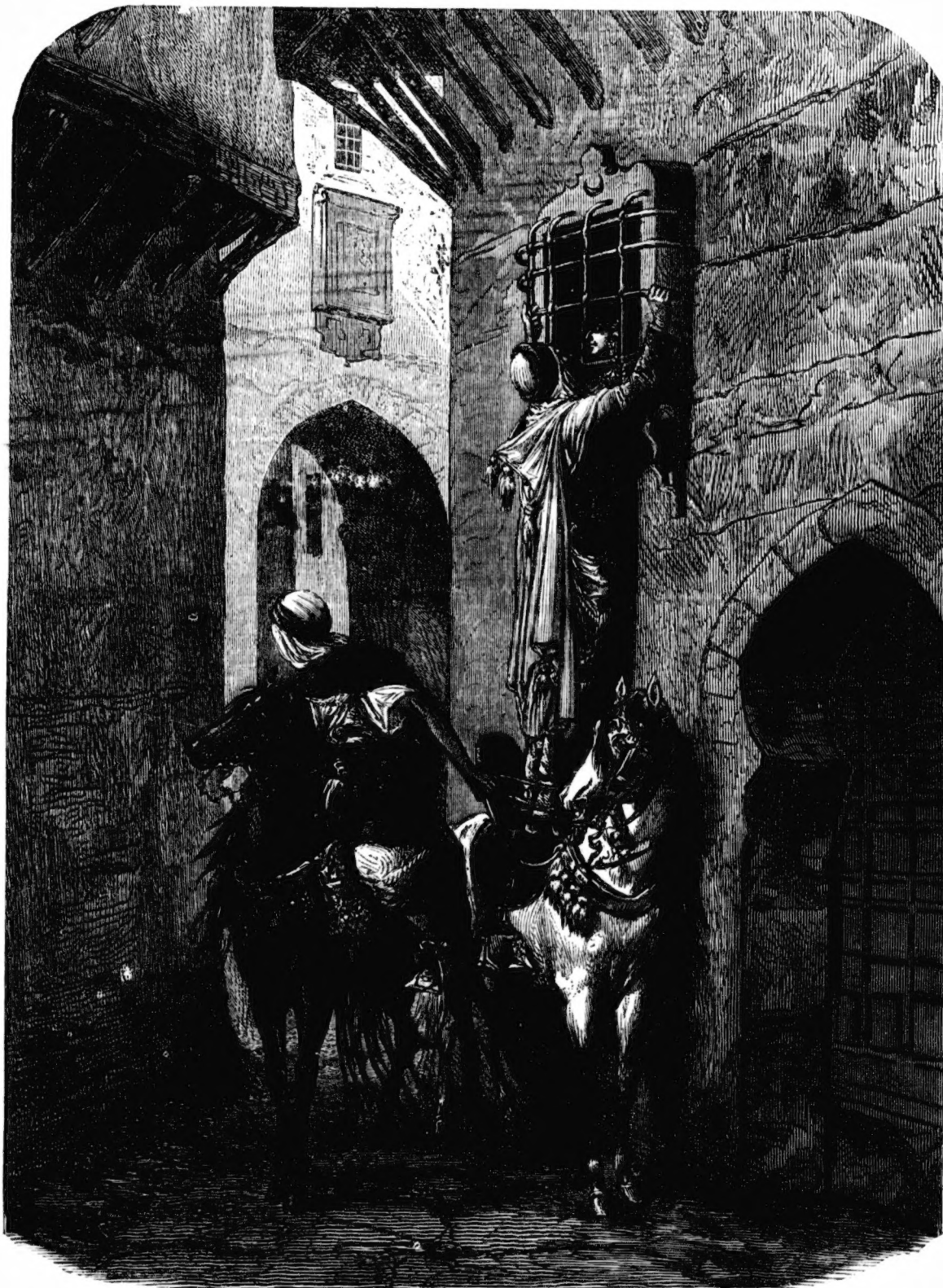
But, independently of the use of ice as a cooler of food and drinks, of late years it has been applied to a vast number of purposes in the arts and sciences, and in trading operations. Without ice it would have been impossible to have laid the Atlantic Electric Cable. In order to secure a calm passage, without which it would have been impossible to have paid out the three thousand and odd miles of cable, the summer months were fixed upon for the operation; but the heat is so great at this time that the cable, coiled up in vast cisterns, would have lost its gutta-percha covering by melting. To obviate this insuperable difficulty the coils were inclosed in surrounding tanks of ice, and in the most sultry weather the cable went over the stern, notwithstanding the tremendous friction, as hard as a bar of iron.

In the fishing trade ice is invaluable. We are told by the largest wholesale salesmen of Billingsgate that were it not for this preservative agent, during the four hot summer months of last year, not one pound of deep sea-water fish would have reached that market. As it was, the moment the nets were hauled in the "take" was immediately mixed with rough ice. Thus the use of this new preservative agent has largely increased the sphere of the fishery operations. Indeed, we are told that Yarmouth mackerel caught yesterday is not so good as Norway mackerel that has been caught for ten days and brought over iced; but then it must be eaten, as we have said before, immediately the freezing element is withdrawn. We are all familiar with the use the retail fishmonger makes of ice, as we daily see the huge blocks of glittering crystal on the slabs of the principal West-End shops, not placed in direct contact with the silvery salmon and trout, but standing in solemn majesty aloof, like a throne for an ice-king, and diffusing an Arctic atmosphere around in the midst of the dog-days. Butchers and poulterers are beginning to make use of it; and the art of brewing has been wonderfully cheapened and simplified by means of its refrigerating power. Of old, the brewer could only brew once a week, as it required that time to allow the wort to cool; now the process is accomplished in a few hours by means of icing-tanks, and all delay on this account is abolished.

The naturalist has taken advantage of its powers to conserve life. If the stock-breeders have as yet failed to make ice the carrier of killed meat to this country, the scientific life-carriers—if we may be allowed the use of the term—have been more successful. The ova of salmon and trout, packed in moss, and stowed between ice-blocks, have been carried successfully to Tasmania, and now the waters of that country are alive with British fish. Of course, the eggs of birds can be safely carried by the same agency; and New Zealand and other islands in the same latitude will not only receive the human overplus of these islands, but also the denizens of air and water that heretofore were thought to be divided for ever from them.

In the metropolitan hospitals ice is getting largely into use. No serious amputation is now performed without the use of ice to deaden the pain of the knife, and, by reason of its congelative power, to arrest hæmorrhage, which is too often the cause of death in some of the grand operations; 3000 tons a year are used for this purpose at St. Thomas's Hospital. The medical student has also to be thankful for its use in the dissecting-room—heretofore, during the sultry months, so offensive and unhealthy. We have, however, no room to notice the thousand minor operations in the arts and sciences into which ice now enters as a cooling agent. It will speedily become almost as valuable as calorific agents; but, unlike the latter, it suffers seriously by loss during its transport to this country. Whilst in the ships and stores such a wintry atmosphere is produced that but little loss is sustained, whenever it is exposed, as in transhipment and land carriage, to the air, liquefaction so rapidly takes place that at least half is lost from the time of its being gathered until it is sold. Ice, which sells in Norway at 5s. a ton, costs here, according to the demand, from 25s. to 50s. a ton. There are sixteen large stores in the metropolis, irrespective of ice-laden ships, in the season, that remain in the river to be discharged when convenient. We overhauled, a few days since, off Billingsgate, an old privateer of the American War of 1774, still sound and strong, whilom a whaler, now an ice-ship, with upwards of 300 tons on board. "Precious cold on board, captain," we said. "Ay, ay, Sir. Cabin like a refrigerator. Hot grog is the only game to keep one's toes from falling off here."

Norway, under present circumstances, is the only source of supply for this material for England, water carriage being so cheap and the ice-lakes from which it is gathered being close to the seaboard, near Drobak, in Christiania Fjord. Upon the Continent, however, ice from Switzerland is coming into use, especially in Paris, and no doubt many an Alpine glacier will in future become valuable property. Nature produces nothing that is unprofitable; and vast tracts of mountain ridges that will not sustain human



"THE RENDEZVOUS."—(PICTURE BY M. DARJOU, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

prevented from decomposing by the cold, appear to decompose with redoubled energy immediately the temperature is sufficient to melt the ice which holds them. This singular reaction of the fermentive process after congelation is unfortunately one drawback to the very extensive use of congelation in a field which at one time promised great results to the working classes of these kingdoms. It was supposed that the abundant animal food of South Australia could be transported, packed in ice, to the starving mouths at home, and the experiment was tried of packing carcasses of sheep and bullocks in rough ice, and shipping them to England; but it was found that, although received here perfectly fresh, yet the meat could not be brought to the door of the consumer sufficiently quickly to prevent its "turning off." It seems to us that some method may yet be introduced of accomplishing this end, knowing, as we do, that fish has long been conserved in this manner, and brought from long distances, and sold in the market in a perfectly fresh condition.

The amount of Norway ice that annually comes to this metropolis may be roughly stated at 30,000 tons. To this must be added the home supply, which cannot be less in amount; hence a total quantity of 60,000 tons of ice finds its way into this metropolis to cool the drinks of the inhabitants and to supply the icehouses of country gentlemen in far distant counties, when a mild winter like the last has prevented the usual local supply from being obtained. Now, although 60,000 tons seems to be a very large quantity, yet we question if it is as much as is annually consumed in Boston, America. There, as we have said before, it is taken just as freely in the winter as in the summer; the ice-bowl is never off the table. The American, as a constant rule, likes his drinks cold. This is one of the many singular differences in the habits of our



life are yet destined, doubtless, to become centres of human industry, and be worked as energetically as coal mines. Where Nature fails us, in this respect, as in England, it is just possible that Art will be made to do her work. There is nothing easier than to make ice artificially; cost is the only question. Both chemically and mechanically, it can be accomplished. Those who supply penny ices for the million no doubt have had many an offer to take the matter out of the hands of Dame Nature and transform it into a pure manufacturing art—unless the Yankees' threat should be carried out of cutting through the Gulf of Darien, and diverting from us the Gulf Stream; in which case our temperature would, they say, be converted into that of Norway, and the real commodity would only be too plentifully made at home.—*Daily News*.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 362.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—FALSE NEWS.

THE week ending Friday, July 23, 1869, will be marked for ever in the Parliamentary calendar as one of the most interesting weeks we have ever had; for in that week the Irish Church Bill, tossed about in the roughest seas, was attempting to get over the bar safely into port, and at times the chances of success rose and fell, as stocks do on 'Change when "the House" is violently agitated by political or other rumours. On Monday, the day before the Lords were to consider the House of Commons' amendments, rumours came early in the evening to the House of Commons that all differences between the two Houses had been arranged or "squared," and that on the following day there would be in the Upper House the calmest of weather; and the rumour came apparently with such authority and detailed circumstances that it was generally believed. "His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had seen Gladstone, visited Hatfield House, conferred with Lord Cairns, and, in short, had ultimately squared the business." Our readers, knowing now what occurred that Tuesday, may wonder at this, and so do we now; but we can assure them that for the greater part of Monday evening the belief that everything was settled was all but universal. Even Ministers of the Crown believed it. By Ministers of the Crown though, of course, we do not mean Cabinet Ministers. We ourselves heard one Minister say to another, "Well, so it is all squared." "Yes, and I am glad to hear it," was the reply. Whilst another said, or was reported to have said—our belief is, did actually say—that Mr. Gladstone himself had in the said Minister's hearing declared that "the prospects were very hopeful." Under these circumstances, then, it was not wonderful that the most sagacious, and even incredulous, should indulge the hope, or even the belief, that the storm had passed off, and that the good ship would, before the week was out, get over the bar and safely into port. The House of Commons sat late, very late. It was wellnigh two o'clock before the House rose; and we are bound to say that, just before it broke up, our prospects did not look quite so bright. Why, though, we knew not; no contradiction to the reports had come; but, somehow, confidence certainly was not so firm as it had been. In Stock Exchange phrase, though there was no positive fall observable, the tendency was rather downwards than upwards. Still, we went to bed hopeful, and even confident. And thus ended the first day of that week's "strange eventful history."

### DISAPPOINTMENT AND SPECULATIONS.

On Tuesday morning, when we came down to breakfast, we, of course, eagerly turned to one of the three daily papers upon the table, expecting to see therein, set forth at length, the terms of capitulation, or articles of agreement in detail; but, to our surprise, there was not a word upon the subject, not even an allusion to the rumour at the House on the preceding night. The paper we first took up happened to be a penny paper. Angrily exclaiming, "How negligent these penny papers are!" we threw the thing down, and took up the *Times*, pretty sure of finding something there. But, no; there was nothing even there. The third paper was also silent. This was a damper. What, then, was that story, so authenticated and believed by Ministers of the Crown, a mere canard after all? At first we could hardly believe it; but on silently reflecting upon the subject, as we quietly took our morning meal, we had reluctantly to decide that it must be so; for, as we argued, if this rumour had been anything but a canard, the morning papers would certainly have noticed it. The caterers for the press must have heard the rumour. We ourselves saw two editors or managers in the lobby on Monday night, and certainly they must have heard the rumour. Yes, they had heard it, and had afterwards, we had sadly to conclude, discovered that it was a mere canard—or, in plain English, an invention. And yet how plausible it looked! how artistically dressed in the garb of truth it was! So plausible, indeed, was it, and so skilfully disguised, that it deceived the very elect; and yet, all the while, it was a lie. Was there, then, no truth in it at all? Did not the Archbishop visit Gladstone, and Salisbury, and Cairns? We suspect not, though we cannot tell. But this one thing we do know, that, so far from Gladstone being hopeful on Monday night, he, as we have been informed on unquestionable evidence, foresaw the storm ahead, and almost despaired of getting the gallant ship over the bar. It is curious, though, that albeit this was a lie, it was a prophetic lie—an antedated fact, indeed the projected shadow of a coming event. On Monday it was a fib, on Thursday—not with all its circumstances, perhaps, but in reality—a fact. All the world knows now what happened on Tuesday night in the Upper House, and if it did not would not be our duty to report the proceedings there. We have to do with the House of Commons, and there we were all very anxious about the fate of our good ship, for we knew that it was in the midst of a raging storm, and in great peril, beaten upon by such a tempest that there was scarcely a glimmer of hope that it could survive. For six hours the storm raged, and every minute during the last two or three we expected to hear that all was lost. At last the news came, brought by a hundred members of the House of Commons hurrying down to be in the House when their gallant commander entered that they might give him an encouraging cheer. "The bill is lost," said a learned Minister of the Crown, as he swiftly passed us; "you will be here again in October to launch another." "Lost! and yet all not lost," said we, as the thundering cheers with which Gladstone's loyal followers greeted their chief broke upon our ear, for there was something more than consolation and encouragement in those frantic cheers; there was resolute defiance and a stern determination to fight out the quarrel.

### WAITING AND ANXIOUS.

Wednesday was, as it is always, a *dies non* in the Upper House. Their Lordships never, or very rarely, meet on Wednesday. The House of Commons, still under the impression that the bill was wrecked, or as good as wrecked, set itself steadily but gloomily to work to clear the paper. There was, though, a little prefatory incident worthy of notice.—As soon as the House opened, Mr. Milbank, member for the North Riding, smarting under the galling language uttered, the night before, in another place, rose and asked the Speaker whether the House could not demand redress or apology from a peer who in his place uses "language insolent to the Prime Minister and to the leader of a great party, and also insulting to the dignity of the House of Commons." A lusty cheer from the Liberals greeted this question—the few Conservatives present looking glum, and the Speaker puzzled, as well he might, for probably a question so daring and informal has not been addressed to the chair for 200 years. One can imagine that, in the days of the Long Parliament, if rumours had come down that some peer in the Upper Chamber had spoken words insulting to the dignity of the House, Pym, or Elliott, or Hampden might have risen and called attention to such insulting speech, and demanded that some prompt action should be taken to bring the offender to book—albeit, Lenthall, the Speaker, might, as our Speaker had to do, have taken refuge in the fiction that the House is not cognisant of what passes in "another place;" and, if the offence complained of be repeated often, the House of Commons

may, as the Long Parliament would in such case probably have done, indignantly break through these Parliamentary fictions—these flimsy cobwebs—and talk to insolent Lords in manner and tone which will astonish them. But that time is not yet come, and Mr. Milbank had to submit to the quiet rebuke of the Speaker, and burn his own smoke as well as he could. After this episode the House quietly, as we have said, set to work, subsiding at once into a dull, dreary debate upon the Scottish law of hypothec, on which subject some score or two of Scotsmen seated on the benches contended for several hours, maudering and droning like sleep-walkers; at least, so it appeared to the few Englishmen who lounged, half asleep themselves, as they wearily listened to this discussion. But, enough of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Wednesday. Let us back to our subject. Towards the close of the sitting, rumours came in whispering tones that, after all, the good ship was not wrecked, but only driven back, and that by lightning her a trifle, with fair weather, of which there were some faint signs in the offing, she might yet get over the bar. And so ended Wednesday.

### VICTORY ASSURED AT LAST.

On Thursday—memorable day in our history—the auguries of the preceding evening were fulfilled beyond our most sanguine hopes. The clouds had all passed away; the storm, lately so boisterous, had dwindled to a calm; and the good ship, so far from being wrecked, as we thought she was on Tuesday, was dancing upon the waters, and prepared, with a fair wind behind, to run into port with all her colours flying. In short, to drop our figure, the compromise, foreshadowed on Monday, had become all but an actuality. We need not dwell upon the fact nor notice singly the details of the compromise, for probably there is scarcely an educated man in the kingdom, from the Land's End to John o' Groat's, who has not read or heard the report of the proceedings of that night in the Lords. The attendance in the House of Commons was very large when the Speaker took the chair; but at five o'clock—the hour at which the Upper House meets—three fourths of our members had flitted away to the gilded chamber of the Peers. There, where there had been so much heat and passion on Tuesday, all was as calm and decorous—though by no means dull—as usual. On the contrary, there was vivacity; and, on the whole, by no means an angry vivacity, like that of Tuesday. All were not pleased; some, indeed, were angry—the Archbishop of Canterbury, for example. He was in a most cantankerous humour—kicking out at voluntaries and voluntarism in a manner surely very unbecoming in a right rev. prelate. But let us think of what he has had to endure, and what reflections this measure must have evoked in his mind. "All events," says a philosopher, "are at once the fruits of past and the seeds of future events;" and the prelate may have asked himself—what fruit may this event produce? Only a few years ago his Irish Episcopal brethren felt as secure of their seats in the House of Peers as he feels secure in his now. But after the year 1871 they will never more appear upon that bench. All the prelates looked very glum that night—looked, as one said, "sold"—as they undoubtedly were. Lord Granville, always pleasant-looking, appeared radiant, as well he might be, for he had saved his Church Bill, added largely to his reputation, and got rid of the gout.

### LAST SCENE OF ALL.

On Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, the House of Commons met in strong force. The House was full when the Speaker entered—full, by-the-way, for the last time this Session. Gladstone was there, though evidently suffering severely. Then, as in the other House on the previous night, generally we were in good humour. Kirk, a Presbyterian from Newry, struck a jarring note. He complained that too much had been surrendered to the Irish Church. Vance, from the Conservative side, growled out that the Lords had betrayed the Church. But these discordant tones only brought out more strongly the general harmony of the House. Nor were we wanting even in mirth, solemn and serious as the occasion was; for Mr. Charley's speech set the House in a roar. He began by very gravely thanking Mr. Gladstone for his never-failing courtesy to him (Mr. C.). At this the House laughed, as well it might, when it considered that the Prime Minister's courtesy to the hon. member consisted generally in leaving him entirely unnoticed. But when Mr. Charley told the House, as an excuse for the strong language which he had used in the debate, that there are Protestants in Ireland who had urged him to impeach the Prime Minister, the laughter evoked seemed to shake the walls of the building; and surely, since the first House of Commons assembled, so absurd, so odd, so ridiculous an idea has never entered into the imagination of a human being. That Gladstone should be impeached is senseless enough; but that Charley should impeach him! Our readers will say it must have been a joke. But it was no joke with Mr. Charley. Indeed, Charley's seriousness, his stolid, immovable face, as he stood there, whilst this tempestuous merriment was roaring round him, was the most ridiculous feature in the scene. The talk over, the Lords' amendments were rapidly passed; and then, amidst uproarious cheers, the resolution that a message should be sent to the Lords to tell their Lordships what had been done was unanimously passed, and then, we might fairly say, the good ship was over the bar and in port.

And now there remained only one thing to be done—viz., to get the Royal assent; and that must be done as soon as possible, for such a grand measure as this ought to be promptly put beyond all danger. Now, perhaps some of our readers may ask what possible danger could, under any circumstances, arise. The bill has passed both Houses. Her Majesty is ready, at any time, to give her Royal assent. What need, then, of hurry? Well, there is only one event which could defeat the bill, and that is, the demise of the Crown. And, to show that statesmen ought to guard against such a contingency, however remote, let us inform our readers that a very important bill was lost—we forget the name of it—in this way when Queen Anne died. It had passed both Houses, but the Queen died before giving her Royal assent. Monday was fixed for her Majesty to give by Commission her assent to this bill, and at four o'clock Black Rod came down to the House of Commons to summon it to the bar of the Lords, and there and then, in the presence of Mr. Speaker and some hundred members, the irrevocable words were spoken. "Irish Church Bill!" called out the clerk assistant. "La Reine le veut!" (not *veut*, Messieurs of the press, it is Norman French) shouted Sir John Lefevre, and the deed was done—the bill became an Act—and the Irish Established Church was overthrown; and, as a member of the House laughingly said,

Not all the Queen's horses,  
Nor all the Queen's men,  
Can put Humpty-Dumpty  
Together again.

Disraeli said, when Gladstone brought forward his resolutions, "Many Sessions will come and go, more than one Administration will be overthrown, before such a measure can be passed." It has been passed in one Session, no Administration has been overthrown nor endangered! Never prophecy, unless you know, brother.

THE NEXT ANNUAL CONGRESS of the Social Science Association is appointed to take place at Bristol from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6 next.

THE LEIGH HUNT MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the executive committee of this fund was held, on Tuesday evening, at 25, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., presided, and there were present Messrs. John Watson Dalby; Joseph Durham, A.R.A.; C. L. Gruneisen, F.R.G.S.; Charles Kent; and S. B. Townshend Mayer, F.R.S.E. Mr. Walter Leigh Hunt represented the family. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Sir John Bowring, Mr. Alexander Ireland, Mr. W. C. Macready, Mr. Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall), Edmund Ollier, and Colonel Charles Ratcliff. Mr. Durham having reported that he had completed the bust and pedestal, and that they were in process of erection at Kensal-green Cemetery, it was resolved that the ceremony of inauguration should take place on the eighty-fifth anniversary of Leigh Hunt's birth—Oct. 19 next.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Duke of ARGYLL made the Indian financial statement. His Grace compared the Indian revenue of the tenth year since the mutiny with that of the year preceding the mutiny. The two totals were £33,378,000 and £41,534,412, showing an increase of 43½ per cent. There was an increase upon every item of taxation. The expenditure for the same year was £49,500,000, showing a deficit of over a million. The increase of expenditure was chiefly for military, defensive, and public works. At the end of 1868 the Indian debt was £42,925,000 raised since the mutiny, and £53,500,000 raised antecedently—in all, £96,425,000. His Grace entered into a detailed statement regarding the public works of India. He showed that these were likely to entail an annual deficit of from two to three millions sterling. The Government, however, with the concurrence of the Council of India, had determined in future to raise money by loans for these works, instead of by guaranteeing the dividend of companies.

Viscount HALIFAX, the Marquis of SALISBURY, and Lord LAWRENCE warmly congratulated the noble Duke on the satisfactory statement he had made, especially with regard to the carrying out of public works; while Lord Lynden regretted that nothing was said about the cultivation of cotton in India.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House had a morning sitting for the purpose of considering the final amendments of the Lords to the Irish Church Bill. There was a very full attendance of members. The order of the day for considering the Lords' amendments to the bill having been read,

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, as he said, under a heavy sense of responsibility, but with profound satisfaction, to move that the House should agree to the Irish Church Bill as reamended by the House of Lords, without exception or reservation, to state the effect of the amendments, and to sketch the manner in which an arrangement had been arrived at. The right hon. gentleman then went through the six leading points upon which a compromise had been brought about with the House of Lords and the reasons which had influenced the Government in giving their adhesion to the changes it involved. He was sure it was the desire of all who heard him that, at the point they had reached, every man should discharge from his recollection whatever words had been used which tended needlessly to embitter the question; and, in order that he might support by practice what he had suggested by precept, he called to mind that he himself had last week dropped an expression in the course of the debate which had given offence elsewhere, and which, therefore, he regretted having used. In all that the Government had done they had been influenced by the dominant desire of keeping faith with the people; but, subject to strict fidelity to their engagements, they had been anxious to make every concession to the Church about to be disestablished that was compatible with the principle of religious equality. So far as Ministers were concerned, they had proposed the measure in part as a remedy for the diseases of Ireland; being convinced that in equal laws and equal rights there was a cogency and a charm for healing political and social wounds and promoting that concord which had hitherto been the strength and glory of our nation. Having expressed a hope that the result of passing the bill would not be the introduction of the tyranny of a majority, and that the Irish people would disclaim such a tyranny both in word and action, for it would be a condition of things both odious and intolerable, Mr. Gladstone summed up the advantages of the measure by saying that to the Roman Catholics it offered nothing but that which he believed to be their strictest due; with the Presbyterians it endeavoured to deal on principles of equal justice; and as to the Church now disestablished, and towards which he felt no other sentiment than that of earnest good will, he prayed that there might be developed in her those masculine qualities by which a great crisis could be met, and bade her God speed in her new career.

Several hon. gentlemen having addressed the House, generally in a tone of congratulation that the Irish Church question was settled,

Mr. DISRAELI reminded the House that that was not an occasion for discussing the principle of the bill, with regard to which, however, he avowed that his opinions remained unchanged. But it was not a correct view of the matter to say that there had been an unconditional surrender and not an amicable compromise. On the contrary, he thought the arrangement came to was a wise, just, and statesmanlike settlement. If he were called upon to decide which party had the best of it, he should consider it most prudent, for the purposes of debate, to decline saying which; and a similar feeling might actuate gentlemen on the opposite benches. On the whole, therefore, they might come to the conclusion that the compromise was a just one. The country had been on the eve of such circumstances in its political life as ought to be most avoided—namely, a misunderstanding and collision between the two branches of the Legislature upon matters of detail; and they had assembled that day to ratify a settlement proposed by the Government which would terminate all chances of such a danger, not by sacrificing any principle or abandoning any doctrine in politics, but by assisting in a friendly adjustment of those points of detail which he did not hesitate to assert had been arranged with due consideration for the claims of all parties.

After some remarks by Mr. C. FORTEESCUE, Mr. MACFIE, and Mr. MIALL, the several amendments were put and agreed to amid loud cheers.

#### THE CASE OF MR. MURPHY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. NEWDEGATE directed attention to the recent arrest of Mr. Murphy, the Protestant lecturer, and the action of the Home Office in reviving a statute which had fallen into desuetude, and which the Government had subsequently asked Parliament to repeal, for the purpose of forbidding under penalties the holding of meetings of a controversial character on the ground of their being calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. The hon. gentleman moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the authorities, both local and imperial, in having imperilled the right of free speech in Mr. Murphy's person.

A discussion followed which occupied the remainder of the sitting, and was again resumed in the evening; but after some time had been consumed the motion was withdrawn.

#### PURCHASES BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Mr. MUNTZ then called attention to the system of contracts and purchases in the Government departments; and Mr. BAXTER enumerated the reforms which had been made by the present Board of Admiralty—changes which, Mr. CHILDERS added, were mainly due to Mr. Baxter's business habits. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE and Sir J. HAY demurred to the statements made by Mr. Baxter. Mr. CARDWELL briefly defended his department from certain strictures which had been made by Mr. Mundella, and after a few words from Mr. HENLEY, the motion for going into Supply was withdrawn.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read the second time. The Trades Unions (Protection of Funds) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House was counted out at a quarter-past two.

### MONDAY, JULY 26.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal Assent was given to a large number of private and public bills. In the latter class was included the Irish Church Bill, to which the Royal Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of St. Albans, and Lord De Tabley—signified her Majesty's assent with the usual formula, *La Reine le veut*, and with no more than the usual ceremony. This took place at four o'clock. The sitting was thereafter suspended till the usual hour.

On resuming, Lord DUDLEY and the Earl of WINCHILSEA criticised the management of the National Gallery, especially with regard to certain pictures ascribed to Rembrandt, Giorgione, and Correggio, the genuineness of which the noble Lords called in question.

Lord OVERSTONE, while defending the trustees and directors of the gallery, observed that the genuineness of Rembrandt's picture, "Christ Blessing Little Children," had never before been called in question; and, on the other hand, Giorgione's was exhibited as a copy.

Lord CLANRICARDE called attention to the state of crime in Ireland, and complained of the inefficiency of the police.

Lord DUFFERIN assured the noble Marquis that her Majesty's Government were anxious to do all in their power to repress crime in Ireland, and had the subject at present under their consideration.

The Bankruptcy Bill and the Imprisonment for Debt Bill passed through Committee.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, shortly after its assembling at four o'clock, was summoned to hear her Majesty's assent given to the Irish Church Bill, and on the return of the Commons to their own chamber the formal announcement by the Speaker of what had taken place was received with loud cheers.

#### MR. LAYARD.

Mr. C. BENTINCK complained of a letter written by Mr. Layard to the *Times*, speaking in disparaging terms of his (Mr. Bentinck's) merits as an art-critic. This attack on the Commissioner of Works was followed up by Mr. RAIKES, who moved, in substance, for an inquiry into the circumstances under which Mr. Layard was a shareholder in the company which supplied the mosaics in the central hall.

Mr. LAYARD, who expressed his regret that the member for Chester should have made statements which, if he had any delicacy of feeling, he would have avoided, explained that the so-called company was merely an association of noblemen and gentlemen, who were friends of Signor Salvati, and who, without any expectation of profit, but from a desire to benefit Italy, to promote art and to introduce into this country a most beautiful and appropriate method of mural decoration, had advanced him a certain sum of money to enable him to perform the mosaic-work employed



in the decoration of the Wolsey Chapel at Windsor and the Albert Memorial at St. James's Park. Of this company he was at first a member, but immediately after he accepted his present office he transferred his shares to a gentleman named Clarke, and the contract referred to by the member for Chester was entered into by Mr. Barry without any knowledge on his part.

This explanation proved so completely satisfactory to the House that Mr. HUNT recommended that the motion should not be pressed; and Mr. BAILEY, on withdrawing it, expressed his regret that he had used any expression which Mr. Layard could regard as unfair or offensive.

#### THE TELEGRAPH.

In Committee on the Telegraphs Bill, Mr. W. FOWLER criticised the terms of the contracts made with the telegraph companies; but, on a division, the motion for going into Committee was carried by 148 to 23. The clauses were severally considered, and the Chairman was ordered to report the bill.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### IRISH LAND BILLS.

The House was employed, in the first instance, on a bill, the author of which is Lord Dunsany, having for object to enable tenants in Ireland to purchase the fee-simple of their holdings by instalments. It was not accepted by Lord Dufferin, on the part of the Government, and was withdrawn. The Land Tenure (Ireland) Bill of the Marquis of Clanricarde was also withdrawn.

##### AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the position of affairs in New Zealand, and suggested that some one possessing the confidence both of the Government and the colonists should be sent out to inquire into the various questions which are now pending.

Earl GRANVILLE, while doubting whether the course suggested would be productive of any good result, argued that it was most important that the Colonial Government should undertake the full responsibility of doing whatever was necessary to keep in check the tendency to rebellion, and should maintain a conciliatory policy towards the natives.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD maintained that it was the duty of the home Government to help the colonists out of their difficulties, and asked the Government to assist them in raising a loan to relieve those settlers whom it was necessary to remove from disturbed districts.

Lord LYVEDEN argued that the colonists should be left to themselves, and the subject dropped.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, the Government measure for education—the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill—stood as the principal order for Committee. Before, however, it reached this stage, there was a preliminary discussion, in which some Scotch members expressed themselves in favour of compulsory education, and others protested against proceeding with the bill at this period of the Session, especially considering the anomalous condition in which the bill stands, owing to the amendments of the Lords on the original measure, and its re-amendment when it was in Committee pro forma in this House. Having expended an hour and three quarters in remonstrances, the bill was allowed to go into Committee after all. Only so much as clause 3 was got through.

The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed before the sitting ended. The evening sitting was fruitless, as there was a "count out."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### CRIME IN IRELAND.

Mr. FORTESCUE, in answer to Sir F. Heygate, stated that the Government has not been able to decide that legislation would remove the difficulty in the detection of crime, but that the state of Ireland in this respect, with the exception of two recent attempts at murder, is satisfactory.

##### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. C. GILPIN moved the second reading of the Capital Punishment Abolition Bill. In doing so, he reprobated the system of private executions, and recapitulated the arguments against the justice and expediency of capital punishment.

Mr. J. D. LEWIS moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. The debate was continued by Mr. Tipping, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Hibbert.

Mr. BRUCE, while announcing his intention to vote against the bill, expressed his conviction that legislation ought not to follow too closely on the report of the Royal Commission.

Mr. HENLEY avowed that he could not resist the logic of facts, and thought it would be better to abandon capital punishment than to make any new definition of murder.

On a division, the second reading was negatived by 118 to 58.

##### GAME LAWS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord ELCHO then moved the second reading of the Game Laws (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. G. LOCH defended the bill which he had proposed, and which contains a clause declaring contracts in future leases for the preservation of game illegal.

The LORD ADVOCATE, speaking for the Government, admitted that property in game could not be conceded, and further argued that the people of Scotland would not consent that trespass, at present a civil, should be made a criminal offence.

Both Lord Elcho and Mr. Loch's bills were withdrawn.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill was read the second time, as were also the following bills—viz., the Jamaica Loan, the Savings Banks and Post-Office Savings Banks, the Presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics, &c., the Valuation of Property (Metropolis), the Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment, and the Millbank Prison and the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment. The Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment, the Cinque Ports Act Amendment, the Pharmacy Act Amendment, the County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act (1868) Amendment, and the Contagious Diseases Bills passed through Committee. The Bankruptcy Bill was read the third time and passed, as was also the Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Bill.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE CORONATION OATH.

In reply to Mr. James White, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the words of the oath were imposed by no Act of Parliament, and that there were only two Acts whereby any form of such oath was prescribed—viz., 1st William and Mary, sec. 1, chap. 6, and the 5th Anne. The Act of Union made no reference to a coronation oath, but simply united the two Churches. On the accession of George IV. to the throne it became a serious consideration whether some alteration should not be made in the oath; and, after mature consideration, it was decided that the Privy Council had power to order such alteration to be made, and the change was therefore effected. On the accession of her Majesty, the Privy Council had again considered and settled the words of the oath. If therefore the Privy Council had power to change the oath so as to adopt it to the union of the two Churches and to other circumstances, it had the same power to alter it to suit the new state of things—the separation of the two Churches. There would be, therefore, no necessity, in case of any alteration being needed, to bring in a bill to effect it.

At a later period of the evening, Mr. CHARLEY called the attention of the House to the subject of the coronation oath.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL declined to enter into any discussion on the subject, as it had been exhaustively dealt with in both Houses and elsewhere.

##### THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

Sir JOHN GRAY asked whether the attention of the First Commissioner of Works had been called to the ill-ventilated and insufficient accommodation provided for gentlemen of the press in the House, which rendered the discharge of their duties dangerous to health, and whether he would take means during the recess to provide additional rooms suitable for educated gentlemen.

Mr. LAYARD said that, after inspection, he was compelled to admit the correctness of the terms used by the hon. member with regard to the accommodation of the gentlemen of the press. He was, however, at a loss to see how he could provide additional accommodation, but he thought it possible that he could arrange for better ventilation.

##### SUPPLY.

The House soon afterwards went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Estimates.

**WARNED IN A DREAM.**—A few days ago a serious accident occurred in Balmer village to a picnic party going to Castle Howard. The party made the journey in an omnibus, and it seems that the wife of one of the men hesitated to join the party, and tried to persuade her husband not to go, because she had dreamt a week before that they were in an omnibus and were upset on going through a village and greatly injured, fright awakening her. The man and his wife, however, did go, but on reaching Balmer the woman became greatly excited. Not only, she remarked, was the omnibus that which she had seen in her dream, but the village was that in which the accident she dreamt of happened. The words were scarcely uttered when the omnibus was upset, and a scene of great confusion resulted. Those on the outside were thrown to the ground with violence; one man was rendered insensible by the omnibus falling upon him, and several sustained rather serious injuries. The woman to whom the accident was revealed beforehand was herself badly hurt; but her husband's was the worst case, he sustaining a dislocation of an ankle. Medical aid was quickly procured, the sufferers were relieved, and afterwards conveyed to their homes. Every incident of the accident seems to have been pictured in the premonitory dream.

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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

#### THE PRESS.

WHAT is the Press? We read about the Press just as we read about the atmosphere, the sea, the State, the Constitution, the Throne, or the faculty; but what is it, and where did it get its right or its claim to be spoken of in this way? In a difficult and delicate case, in the most difficult court of justice, Lord Penzance, only the other day, made an appeal to the gentlemen of the Press to exercise their discretion with all the delicacy they could in suppressing details which it was not essential for the public to know. Here we have a Judge, representing the Crown, and with the whole force of the State pledged to give effect to his decisions, asking a body of technically responsible men not to do so-and-so, and asking as if that was all he could do. In fact it was, so long as people may print what they please, with no restrictions upon them except those of the present law of libel. Even if it were made illegal to use the reporting-book in a court of justice or in the galleries of the Houses of Parliament, the case would not be so very much altered; for there are plenty of people in London who could take down speeches as Mozart and Rossini used to take down masses of music—namely, with their head; but how comes it that we have the Press everywhere, and that it is far more supplicated than formally controlled?

One of the most curious things in connection with the Press is its admitted right in this country to comment freely on public affairs proper, and on all matters which become public, provided there be no malice or intent to mislead provable in the case. We need not recall definitely the horrible words which have been used in recent political controversy. Language has been freely applied to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli which really imply the most leprous moral depravity; yet it is all within the privilege of the Press. In an action for libel, in which the publisher of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was defendant and an advertising doctor the plaintiff, the Lord Chief Justice charged the jury upon the law of the case in such a way that they decided that language imputing almost everything which goes to make a scoundrel was privileged, unless malice could be proved or was apparent. In certain cases of action for libel, founded on hostile reviews, we have had the strongest talk from Judges and others concerning the privileges of the Press, and the immense importance to the public of allowing it to say what it likes, or, in finer words, to maintain for the enlightened Press of this country the most unfettered privilege of freedom of comment which is supposed to be consistent with social order.

What the law pretends and intends to exclude is what it calls malice. But what is malice? There are a great many kinds of it. Outraged *esprit de corps*, such as that of a "respectable" doctor irritated at something done by a disreputable member of the profession, may be to all intents and purposes malice. Political writing is full of malice, mere genuine desire to inflict pain with no object of public utility whatever. The same thing applies to literature. In reviews and elsewhere *esprit de corps* and other things have all the effect of malice. Literary cliques persecute each other. Critics of opposite philosophical schools write of each other in terms which overflow with malice. There is no doubt mean and spiteful writing to be found in Nonconformist periodicals, and there used to be a great deal more of it than there is now; but, however unpleasant the truth may be, some of the literature largely imbued with the clerical spirit proper exceeds in malice all other literature whatever. There are certain High Church organs (recently condemned by the Bishop of London) which had manifested until lately—we hope they have improved—a spirit which cannot be called anything but horribly malignant—towards the dead as well as to the living. We have read articles in clerical organs falsifying history and passing events alike, and commenting on the conduct of good men of another school in terms not to be paralleled out of the old *Satirist*. It is not too much to say that literary periodicals which, as the phrase is, "go in for slating," make a business of malice, and a very simple business it is. Hand a Dissenting book to a stiff Churchman or a Transcendentalist book to the most hard-headed Benthamist on the staff, and the review will scarcely fail to be malicious. In point of fact, difficult

or impossible as it would be to prove malice in most of the cases where it exists, it is certain that the Press is pretty well honeycombed with it.

The question is—On what ground is it assumed that the right of the Press to say what it likes about men and books, for instance, is such a wonderfully good thing that it must be carefully guarded by the laws? On what ground does a Lord Chief Justice, for example, inform a jury that it is of the most vital importance to the well-being of literature that critics should be protected in attacking the morality of books that are published? Why should the critic know more about the morality of a book than the author? Why, in brief, should this mysterious entity, the Press, which consists mainly of the opinions of obscure individuals put in type, be treated as if it were an entity as much cognisable by the law as the Crown or the Parliament?

It is plain that a Judge who puts the privilege of any branch of journalism upon the ground of the value of public printed comment to public morals or public intelligence places the question upon a wrong footing. We need not say that the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, *ex terminis*, so to speak, believes that the Press is most useful both to public morals and public intelligence. But the proposition might conceivably be disputed; and at all events the privilege, if any, of a printed paper stands upon exactly the same legal footing as the privilege of spoken words. The law cannot protect, for example, the right of a critic to attack a book on the ground that free criticism helps the morality or the culture of England: for the law cannot know whether it does or not. A man is free in law to write what he thinks of another man or a book just as he is free in law to speak what he pleases of a man or a book. The limits are the same and the reason is the same. Freedom of speech, like freedom of action, must be protected by the law within certain agreed limits, and that because the law is no judge of the rightness or wrongness of anything said or done within those agreed limits.

For the law to protect the privilege of the Press on the ground of its beneficial moral action is, in fact, claptrap; nor is the rationale of legal restraint upon public writers easily made out. For example, it would not do to say that all writing calculated to provoke a breach of the peace should be illegal, for what would provoke one man would not provoke another; and such a rule would give an opening for all sorts of harassing prosecutions. But certain recent events suggest that something should be done, and we hope to return to the subject another time.

A MAN NAMED JOSEPH JONES was lately brought before Mr. T. C. Jones, charged with stealing some clothing belonging to John Jones. Joseph Jones was apprehended by Police Constable Jones.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY COURT has given its sanction to the matriculation of ladies as medical students, but with this condition, that separate classes shall be formed for their instruction. The assent of the General Council and of the Chancellor is necessary to give this concession the force of University law; but the *Scotsman* appears to consider the matter as virtually settled.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BISHOPS are in favour of assembling the Synod of Armagh and Dublin, with a view to the constitution of the new Church Body; while a strong lay party prefers the calling together at once of the Church Conference for this purpose. It is stated that some of the Dublin clergy omitted from the prayers on Sunday last the petition that "true religion" may be "established among us."

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway on the 28th ult., near a place called Etola, about ten miles south of Baroda. The through passenger-train from Ahmedabad to Bombay ran into a bullock which had strayed upon the line, the result being that several carriages were overturned, two two-storied second-class carriages smashed, eleven passengers killed, and seven injured—one seriously.

PROSECUTING THE PROSECUTOR.—M. Laferrière, a journalist, who happens also to be an advocate, has brought a curious action against M. Pietri, Prefect of Police. He was one of the many citizens arrested on June 10, on a charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State. He was kept in prison till June 15, and then discharged "provisionally." Since that time he has in vain importuned the Judge of Instruction to go on with his case, and, there being in point of fact no case against him, he has taken the audacious resolution of bringing an action for false imprisonment. First of all he applied, according to law, at the office of a *Juge de Paix* for a summons calling upon M. Pietri to appear, as a preliminary step, in a Court of Reconciliation. The clerk, when he heard the name of the defendant, stared at him with amazement, and refused to grant the summons. He then, in the absence of the *Juge de Paix*, waited on his deputy, who, knowing more law than the clerk, did not positively refuse, but asked for time to consider. Thereupon M. Laferrière said he would not brook the delay, and that he had found means to go directly before the Civil Tribunal without first passing before a justice of peace. According to his law, this course is not necessary where there are several defendants. He therefore drew up a declaration, not only against M. Pietri, but against M. Simonneau, the commissary of police, who arrested him, and M. Brandeth, the gaoler of Mazas, who kept him in custody. He undertakes to prove that M. Pietri maliciously and illegally arrested him, without any avowable evidence; that the commissary of police, of his own authority, took him to prison, whereas his only warrant was to take him before a Judge of Instruction; and that the gaoler of Mazas illegally kept him in custody for three days before he was regularly authorised to do so, and on the simple verbal authority of M. Simonneau. M. Laferrière lays his damages against the prefect of police at 10,000*fr.*, and against the other two defendants at 5*fr.* each. He contends that the permission of the Council of State is not necessary to sustain this action, inasmuch as the defendants were not acting as functionaries within the meaning of article 75.

THE QUEEN AND MR. PEABODY.—The *Boston* (United States) Post says:—"It would be difficult for any one to pay a more delicate or graceful compliment than that which Queen Victoria has just paid to our munificent countryman, George Peabody. Mr. Peabody, it is well understood, left England very unexpectedly, and without allowing his departure to be known beyond a narrow circle of his friends. But the fact of his embarkation and of his extremely feeble health found its way into the English journals, and soon came to the knowledge of her Majesty, who, with that goodness of heart which has always characterised her, and which Americans have never failed to appreciate and admire, gave immediate expression to her feelings in the following autograph note, which, we learn, has been received by Mr. Peabody within a few days past, and of which we have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy:—"Windsor Castle, June 20, 1869.—The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he is gone in bad health. She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity, of which she has now been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people." The note was transmitted by Mr. Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Privy Council, who adds that the Queen also commanded him "to be sure and charge Mr. Peabody to report himself on his return to England." How much there is in such an act of consideration and kindness on the part of Queen Victoria towards one whom all Americans are proud of to often the asperities growing out of public controversies between the two nations! The exquisite portrait of her Majesty, which she sent to Mr. Peabody two or three years ago, is now at the Danvers Institute. In the same apartment with the beautiful gold medal presented to him by Congress, in the name of the people of the United States. But a little note like this, coming so plainly from the Queen's heart, as well as from her own hand, has a significance and a value far above any mere material gifts, however costly."



## THE POET LONGFELLOW.

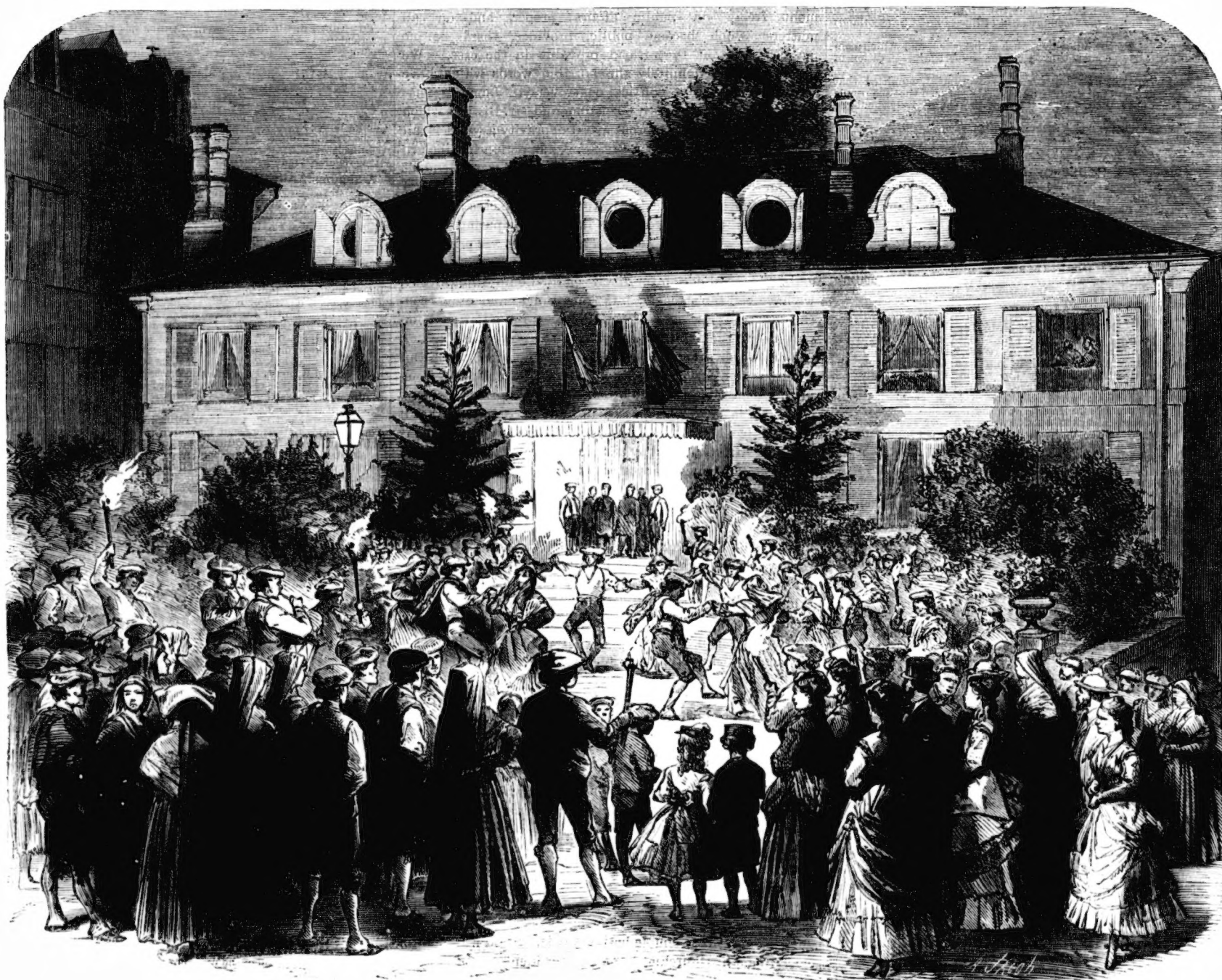
On Tuesday, after a year's unavoidable delay, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Mr. H. W. Longfellow by the University of Oxford, at a Convocation specially held for the purpose of adding the name of this most cherished of American poets to the list of those worthies whom the University delights to honour. It was only through entirely accidental circumstances that the author of "Evangeline" and the "Psalm of Life" was prevented a year ago from receiving in his own person this tribute to his genius and character, and to the genius and character of the great English-speaking race of the New World, who have recognised in him the true scion of a long line of intellectual ancestors in the old country. Mr. Longfellow now joins a noble band of "Doctors," among whom several of his own illustrious fellow-countrymen have preceded him. He would probably have encountered a noisier, but certainly not a less cordial or enthusiastic, welcome at the hands of an undergraduate audience in the Sheldonian Theatre, in Commemoration week, than he did on Tuesday, when, in the depth of the Long Vacation, he was greeted by the smiles of a majority of ladies. Happily, an audience in which the gentler sex predominates would naturally respond with the most delicate and vivid sympathy to the just praises of a poet whose manly strains are so pure, so tender, and so refined, and in whom the chivalrous respect for all that is most dear and precious in "the beauty and strength of woman's devotion," has found the sweetest of interpreters. Through Mr. Longfellow, as on former occasions through Mr. Motley and Mr. Prescott in the field of history, our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic have paid us back in kind a part at least of the debt they owe to the literature of the mother country. Indeed, such writers as the present American Minister in England and Mr. Longfellow make us debtors in our turn. Surely, if it be true that the whole earth is the tomb of illustrious men, it is equally true that the light and warmth of a great productive mind and a great communicative heart are the common heritage of all civilised nations. At any rate, a Motley and a Longfellow are as much a part of the literature of England as a Byron and a Walter Scott of the literature of the United States. And at a moment when some questions that must deeply concern the future relations of the Old and the New country are suspended rather than settled, as all good men on both sides must desire them to be settled, it is doubly pleasant to note how that inner sense of a common parentage, that strong family likeness, and those mutual affinities of taste and feeling, which survive all controversies and all separa-



THE EMINENT AMERICAN POET, HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, D.C.L., OXFORD, ETC.

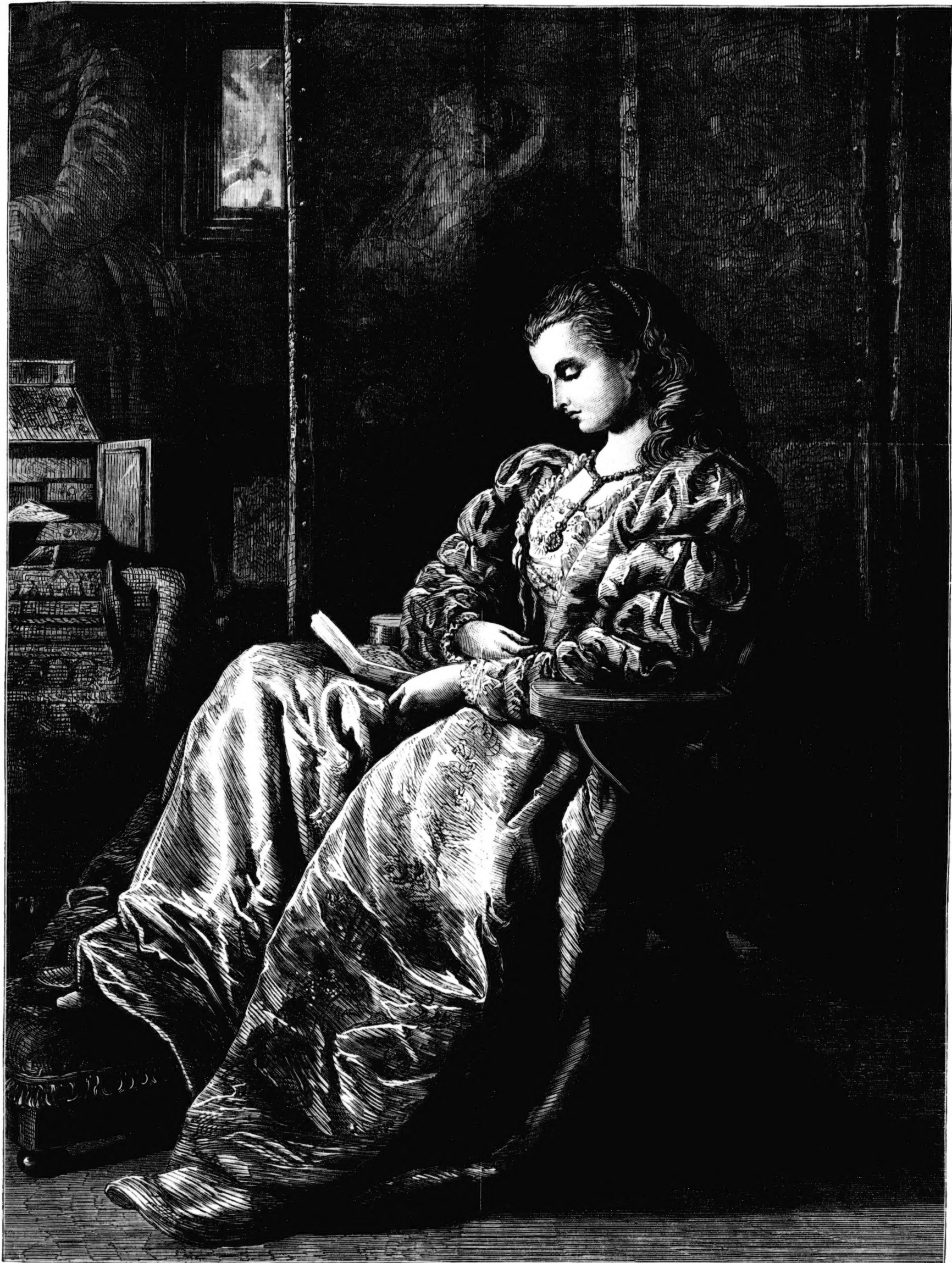
tions, make themselves continually felt in many ways—whether in brotherly contests on the sea or on the river, or in the acknowledgment of reciprocal intellectual obligations, or in the exchange of University honours—and remind us on either shore of the great ocean that "blood is thicker than water," if not more binding than ink.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is the son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, United States, and was born in that city, Feb. 27, 1807. At fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, and four years later took his degree with high honours. For a few months, in 1825, he was a law student in the office of his father, but having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of qualifying himself for the post, he passed three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and, returning to America in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. In 1835, Mr. G. Ticknor having resigned his professorship of modern languages and the belles-lettres in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He then gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe. He passed more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, and again returned to America in the autumn of 1826, to enter upon his duties at Cambridge, United States, where he has since resided, except during a brief visit to Europe, in 1842. While yet an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the *U. S. Literary Gazette*, and, while Professor at Bowdoin College, contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. In 1833 he published his translation of the Spanish poem of Don Jorge Manrique on the death of his father, together with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry. In 1835 appeared his "Ottobello;" in 1839, "Hyperion," a romance; and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems; in 1841, "Ballads and Poems;" in 1842, "Poems on Slavery;" in 1843, "The Spanish Student," a play; in 1845, the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," and the "Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847, "Evangeline;" in 1848, "Kavanaugh, a Tale;" and in 1849, "The Sea-side and the Fire-side;" "The Golden Legend" (1851), and "The Song of Hiawatha" (1855), "Miles Standish" (1858), and "Tales of a Wayside Inn" (1863), and about the same time a handsomely-illustrated complete edition of his poems was published in London. Most of his works had previously appeared in London, separately, in an illustrated form. No American poet is so popular and well known, and has been so frequently



A FARANDOLE BY TORCHLIGHT AT BAUX BONNES.





"FAR AWAY."—(PICTURE BY F. WYBURD, IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION, BOND-STREET.)

reprinted in this country, as Longfellow; and the public learned with great regret the loss of his wife, who was burnt to death in 1861.

#### "FAR AWAY."

MR. F. WYBURD'S contribution to the exhibition in Bond-street may be taken to represent a section of the most pleasing of those pictures which were not offered to the Royal Academy, but form, as it were, the attractive supplement to the gallery which is itself supplementary to the collection at Burlington House. It tells its own story in the dreamy intensity of the quiet figure recalling old memories from the recesses of that quaint cabinet, the repository of letters representing half the sentiments of a lifetime. Old memories,

and a lifetime! and yet the dreamer is scarcely out of her teens. Such experiences are not measured by time nor space, but stretch far into the past and away in the spirit to scenes that are near or remote, according to associations with which they are connected. In a few brief minutes those walls and the quaint bureau itself, and even the bundle of protestations containing assurances of undying affection have disappeared from the true vision, and life expands to broader measure, till there seems to be no past, no future, because both are dimly present. How young and yet how old we feel in the realisation of all that has gone to make us what we are! With what a strange, startled feeling we awake to immediate surroundings which for a moment are so much less real than the vision that has carried us out of our actual self into some nobler, grander—even if more saddened—experience! A whole

world of suggestiveness may be found in the simple story of this girlish reverie; and the appreciative sympathies to which it appeals are just those which the true artist is most desirous to secure.

#### EAUX BONNES.

THE rather sudden departure of the Viceroy of Egypt from Eaux Bonnes, where it was expected he would remain for some time to drink the waters, has been the cause of much speculation. The *Patrie* declares it was owing to unfavourable news which his Highness received a few days ago in a despatch from Cairo. Since he left Egypt, it explains, the most extraordinary rumours have been spread among the people, and in some places have



occasioned an amount of agitation that, if prolonged, might prove dangerous. The Viceroy has therefore, adds the *Patrie*, been urged to return in order to show himself to his subjects, and has adopted that course. Nobody seems to intimate as a possible reason for his Highness's rapid flight, his discovery that the sulphurous water of the Pyrenean springs was nasty and didn't agree with him; or, that the place was dull after all the excitement and public jubilation which had attended his previous journey. It is true that the people of the quaint little watering-place, having quite made up their minds to keep their distinguished visitor as long as possible—for it is not every day that an Oriental potentate and capitalist can be secured—organised such entertainments as their circumstances would allow. Our illustration will indicate that they were willing to receive their guest with a kind of national demonstration, or, at all events, by a demonstration of nationality; and so, at his very door, so to speak, he was greeted on his arrival with the torchlight "farandole" or "break-down" of the district, in which there was much kicking up of heels to the vile squeaking of wry-necked fifes and the thuds of tambourines beaten with short drumsticks. This was the evening exhibition, but a public entry had been previously made by his Highness, in whose honour a triumphal arch had been erected.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

Four of the periodicals are this month linked together by a similarity of topic, which is in part to be referred to the appearance of Mr. Lecky's "History of European Morals." The paper in *Macmillan*, however, by Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, is independent of Mr. Lecky's book. It is entitled "A Questionable Parentage for Morals." When I saw the title I supposed the article would refer to Mr. Huxley's celebrated paper in which, disguise it as he might, and did, by dialectical fence, Mr. Huxley deduced the most stringent code of duty from nobody knows where. Mr. Hutton's article, however, relates to a letter from Mr. Herbert Spencer printed in Mr. Bain's "Handbook of Mental and Moral Science." That letter I have not read; but the summary quoted by Mr. Hutton might be again summarised in a sentence out of the article in which George Eliot, in the first number of the *Fortnightly*, noticed Mr. Lecky's "History of Rationalism." Mr. Herbert Spencer appears to adopt utility as the test, but to add that what appear to some moralists pure intuitions have, in fact, a history, and are organised or consolidated traditions. In reply to this Mr. Hutton writes an article in which the subtlety and completeness of the argument are (as is usual in the writings of Mr. Hutton) partly concealed from high and dry stiff-minded readers by the almost conversational elasticity of his style. One of the most powerful parts of the paper is that in which he urges the objection that, according to Mr. Spencer's theory, "the root has less hold of our mind than the branches," in other words that, while the utilitarian theory has to fight for its life and nobody would pretend that we intuitively discern its truth, certain moral perceptions which Utilitarianism ranks as corollaries have all the force of intuitions. The Utilitarians will answer this by repeating (what they so often say) that there is here a confusion between the motive and the quality of an act. And the anti-utilitarians will reply, as the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies does reply in the *Fortnightly*, that there is no confusion in the case, because an act can have no moral quality apart from its intention; for, otherwise, the cackling goose that saved the capitol was a patriot. Mr. Hutton begins his last paragraph by urging an argument which he confesses might well have been put in the front of the battle, namely—"What positive evidence exists for that historical transformation of utilitarian associations into ideas of duty which Mr. Spencer suggests?" The fact is that upon this and all related questions Mr. Herbert Spencer has for some time past been (philosophically) temporising. The golden image is no more, and to his own loss, and not less to that of admirers like the present writer, we have now in his philosophy the silver, the brass, the iron, and the miry clay. At all events, Mr. Hutton's paper should be read with watchful care by all students of such questions. *Macmillan* has also an article, by Miss Yonge, on "Children's Literature of the Last Century," in which she says that, according to her experience, children do not like Mrs. Barbauld's "Hymns in Prose" or (by Madame de Genlis) the famous "Vieilles du Château." How different we all are! I used myself to like both, and can to this day repeat whole pages of each.

The *Fortnightly Review*, as I have stated, takes up the former subject, though in another way; and Mr. Davies asks, among other things, the precise question which was asked in this column, and almost in the same words, about Professor Huxley's dictum concerning "the plain duty of each and all of us." "Where in the world does Mr. Huxley find a place for plain duty amongst his molecular changes?" Mr. Davies also insists that no action can be dealt with as moral or immoral apart from its motive; and the presence of such an article in the *Fortnightly* is highly honourable to the candour of Mr. Morley, the editor, as anyone may see who will read it through. On the other hand, the article is equally honourable to the candour of Mr. Davies. As to Paley, it may be observed that the general tone of his writings, especially his later writings, is not reconcilable with the "assumption" of his famous definition of virtue. Most people will be surprised to find this stated, but it is strictly true. The fact is Paley was rather a technical person, and seems to have borrowed the definition from his patron, Bishop Law. The words which follow it, "according to which definition," &c., are well deserving of attention in connection with his sermon on "The Love of God." Mr. Walter Bagehot may make his mind easy about his delightful and finely-thought articles "On Physics and Politics" being remembered. The present paper is not less interesting than its predecessors. Mr. Bernard Cracroft on the pictures in the Academy this year is very good, and no one wishes him to lose that very noticeable manner of his; but can't he be just a little less knocky, as we say of the keys of an old piano?

I am glad to recognise once more in the *Contemporary*—is it or is it not for the first time with his full signature?—one of the most powerful contributors to that magazine, Mr. D. D. Heath. His article entitled "Dr. Bence Jones on Matter and Force" is exceedingly good; but it is a little hard in tone, perhaps. Reading him hastily, I am not quite sure I catch his meaning when he condemns speaking of the law of gravitation as an "ultimate fact beyond which the human mind cannot get." He says, "I can assign no limit *a priori* to the reach of human faculty." Nor, I suppose, can anybody assign such a limit upon the inductive line; but when we have once found out what we call the law of falling bodies, how is it conceivable that we can push that any farther? "Multiply the second and third terms together, divide by the first, and the product is the answer"—that is the formula of the Rule of Three. We can explain it to a schoolboy, but when we have done so, we have got no farther, and the relations of numbers are ultimate facts. If anybody asserted a law of gravitation as a concrete fact accounting for anything, we might condemn his calling it ultimate, because we are forced to conceive the possibility of another efficient cause behind that, and so on. But, as a formula, the thing is ultimate. Perhaps Mr. Heath, in italicising the word "law," insinuates the very distinction which I have in my mind—at all events, I have only read the paper rapidly. The *Contemporary* contains also the following articles:—"Girls' Grammar Schools," by D. R. Fearon; "Pictures of the Year," by the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt; "The State of Education in Italy," by Professor Corrado Tommasi-Crudeli; "Moral Philosophy and Christianity," by the Rev. C. A. Row; "The Management of the Speaking Voice," by John Hullah; and "Ernest Réan on St. Paul," by the Rev. Professor Plumptre. Of these it is difficult to say which is the most readable. But it is almost amusing to notice the fascination which what he calls the nuditarian school has for Mr. Tyrwhitt and the painful fascination which M. Réan has for Professor Plumptre. Superposition of articles is not usual, but I think that "Mr. Somebody on Mr. Plumptre on M. Réan" might be made an interesting paper. "I'll write it," as Antony says; no, on second thoughts, I won't.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

There can scarcely be two opinions regarding Mr. W. S. Gilbert's comedy, which has this week been produced at the Gaiety. "An Old Score" is a capital play. It is a first attempt; and many of the faults, and difficulties, and awkwardnesses which attach themselves to a first attempt are noticeable in it; but seldom has a young author so demonstratively proved in a maiden work that he has both the power and the nerve to do better, and help to keep up the reputation of English comedy. There is a purpose in the story, there is point in the dialogue; and I honestly cannot help thinking that in these days, when public taste is somewhat vitiated, and the allurements held out to clever men to leave the art which ennobs for the popularity which pays are terribly strong, that the critics of the press might have dived deeper into the author's intention than the superficial supposition that the Sadler case in Dublin may possibly have suggested the motive of the play. The story, as it is, is interesting; but a certain lack of female interest, and an unfortunate division of the male interest, mar the homogeneity of the work, and suggest a certain something wanting to those who merely look upon a stage play as a thing to tickle them for the moment, not as a subject which bears analysis and consideration. Mr. Gilbert seems to me to have set about his work in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and to have sought out and studied each individual character. It is not a comedy written for an actor who has sufficient capital to advertise himself on every hoarding as a star, and only sufficient brains to see that, if all the parts except his own are not written down, he will most assuredly not be written up. Every part in this play—the bill-discounter, played with such a greedy appreciation of character by Mr. Eldred; the Gray's-inn laundress, interpreted with such rare fidelity by Mrs. Leigh; and the footman, sketched with such singular unobtrusiveness by Mr. Robins—all these have their bearing in some way or other on the plot. Every character is necessary. There are no lay figures or dummies introduced to bring in such and such an actor. Practice alone makes perfect; and by practice alone could Mr. Gilbert have perfected his play. The author of such pointed dialogue, and with such a capital notion of dramatic situation and stage effect, can in these days hardly fail to make his mark. My own opinion, on seeing the piece on the first night, that it would play sharper and with greater point when a few alterations had been made and the nervousness of the actors had disappeared. The dialogue suffered most from the unfortunate nervousness. The opening speeches were almost inaudible, and the character of Colonel Calthorpe was so over-acted that the author's meaning in painting a humbug of a common type in the world, but rarely depicted on the stage, was all but lost. As for the dialogue, it is no loose, shambling stuff, but muscular and manly. I cannot help giving a few instances from memory. A moralist is preaching to a young fellow who has quarrelled with his father about the debt of gratitude which children owe to fathers for being fed, clothed, and educated. "Not so," says the young fellow, "you forget the social pressure that was applied to my father. If he hadn't fed me, he would have been hanged; if he hadn't educated me, he would have been cut; and if he hadn't clothed me, the police would have interfered." The deep satire which lies under this irritating speech is charming. It is a delightful exposition of cant. But, besides the humour of the dialogue, there are snatches here and there of true poetry. "Before he left me," says Mary Waters, the little nursery governess, when she begs Ethel to give her back her love—"before he left me, each day was an earthly life that died and left me in heaven." Further on, in the third act, there is some dialogue on married life which is as truthful as it is brilliant. It will thus be seen that the new play was not dashed off hurriedly, but is the result of considerable care and thought. The story of the comedy has already been given so often that I shall not venture to repeat it. I shall content myself with a few comments on the acting. In my humble opinion, Mr. Emery failed signally in the character of Colonel Calthorpe—a fine part to play, but, as I have said before, the failure of the first night may have been due to nervousness. It was irritating to see so good an actor so thoroughly misunderstanding the character. He showed his cards to everybody, and, instead of being a humbug suggested by the tone of the character, he was the most palpable humbug possible. Mr. Emery seemed to make all his points at the wrong places, and instead of his rascality slipping oilily away from him, it was nodded off and jerked out at the heads of everyone whom he addressed. Mr. Henry Neville, on the other hand, played a very difficult part with singular skill. Quiet and composed through two acts in which he had but little to do, he waited for his chance, and then let the audience have it. The third act and its situation were entirely his own, and though, from a dramatic point of view, the explanation was too hurried and came too late, too much credit cannot be given to the actor for the quiet and determined manner in which he warded off the unsympathetic tone of the character in the earlier portions of the play. Mr. Clayton again distinguished himself. When his indistinctness had worn off, he played as he has never played before, and in the second act carried everything before him. The soliloquy after parting with Mary—and, by-the-by, what words they are to speak!—and the passionate scene with James Casby, who comes as a mediator, were absolutely fine; and if Mr. Clayton has strength of mind to resist empty flattery, still stick to his work, and still improve, I firmly believe he has a distinguished career before him. He has won his spurs so far by persistent industry and an honest love of his profession, and I, for one, sincerely congratulate him on his Harold Calthorpe. As regards Miss Rosina Rance, I would fain be silent. I feel that the young lady did her best; but it was palpable from the first that she had but few of the requisites for a Mary Waters. It was a great pity it was as it was, for Mary Waters, the prettiest character in the play, was quite spoiled. Miss Henrade was a graceful and ladylike Ethel Barrington; but it was the fault of the author, not of the actress, that the heroine was a tame creature. The sudden change of feeling towards James Casby was a dramatic shock which no audience in the world will stand; and so it turned out in this instance—the audience laughed. To sum up, all I can say is, that I wish, in the course of my wanderings, I could always see such promising work as is to be found in "An Old Score." I fear it is but an idle hope.

Some gentlemen—principally members of the 1st Surrey Rifles Dramatic Club—assisted by Miss Harvey, Miss Louisa Willes, and Miss Louisa Moore, gave an entertainment for a charitable purpose at the Gallery of Illustration, last Saturday evening. The pieces represented were Mr. H. T. Craven's drama, "The Postboy," and Mr. J. M. Morton's farce, "Done on Both Sides." "The Postboy," as performed by the members of the above-mentioned club, has been already noticed in these columns. Of Miss Louisa Moore's acting it is impossible to speak too highly; her rendering of Mrs. Bingley was perfect. The farce was not so briskly or so carefully acted as it might have been. Mr. C. A. Thorpe, as John Brownjohn, more than once addressed Mr. Whiffles as—Mr. Brownjohn. Mr. Arthur Romer, as Whiffles, provoked considerable laughter by his absurdly extravagant attitudes; Mrs. Whiffles had a garrulous exponent in Miss Harvey; and Miss Louisa Willes was amusingly innocent as Lydia. Notwithstanding the counter-attraction of the Dramatic Fête, the efforts of the amateurs were witnessed and appreciated by a numerous audience.

Last Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the annual Dramatic College fête at the Crystal Palace. The fancy fair and other features of the day's amusements, to which objection had been taken in former years, now gave place to an entertainment of a more refined character. There was a dramatic performance, in which selections were made from the most popular pieces which have been lately placed before London theatrical audiences; and this was followed by the presentation of purses to the Princess in aid of the funds of the college. The fête was thoroughly successful, the magnificent fireworks in the evening adding not a little to the zest of the day's entertainment.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, with the Royal family, will return to Windsor on the 17th proximo, and sleep one night at the castle, and the following morning her Majesty will leave for Balmoral. Prince and Princess Christian will accompany the Queen to Scotland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, with their family, left London on Tuesday evening for Dover, en route to the Continent. They intend to spend some time at Wildbad in order that the Princess may drink the waters, which she has been recommended to do.

PRINCE ARTHUR intends to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. His Royal Highness will be conveyed to Egypt in her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*.

PRINCESS LOUISA, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the second pair of buildings for the Consumption Hospital at Ventnor. There was a numerous and distinguished gathering at the ceremony.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE completed her seventy-second year on Sunday. In the evening the Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party in honour of his illustrious mother's birthday, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Teck were present.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint Norman Macleod, D.D., to be Dean of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, in the room of William Muir, D.D., deceased.

THE ELDEST SON OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT will commence a course of study at Oxford University as a member of Christ Church in October Term. We understand his Royal Highness will occupy a house at Oxford during his three years of residence, and will be accompanied by a suite, in the same manner as was the Prince of Wales in 1859.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has contributed the sum of £100 to King's College Hospital; and a donation of £200 has recently been received from the Marquis of Westminster for the general purposes of the charity.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY JOHN CORDRINGTON, K.C.B., will succeed Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, Bart., K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport on Oct. 26 next.

MR. GLADSTONE has had a smart attack of diarrhoea, which prevented him from attending Parliament for several days. He has been staying at Lord R. Cavendish's villa, near Chiselhurst, and is much better. Miss Gladstone, who has been suffering from scarlet fever, is convalescent, and it is hoped she will be able to leave town in the course of the week.

VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE HENRY SEYMOUR, C.B., M.P. for the county of Antrim, died on Monday at Hampton Court. The late Admiral was a Conservative in politics, and was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty during the late Administration.

THE QUEEN has commanded Mr. Woodward, the Royal Librarian, to edit a series of exterior and interior views of Windsor Castle, together with descriptive text.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER has lately forwarded the sum of £1000 as a further contribution to the general funds of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise.

MR. ALDERMAN DAKIN, who is the next in rotation on the list of Aldermen who have not passed the civic chair, will not accept the mayoralty, in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Alderman Besley, who stands third on the list, is likely to be the Lord Mayor of 1870.

MESSRS. BRADBURY AND EVANS contradict a report which has been published that *Punch* has been sold. That journal remains Messrs. Bradbury and Evans's sole property.

THE COMMITTEE of the House of Commons on the new Law Courts has decided in favour of the Carey-street site by a majority of one.

AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MEETING is to be held at Liège on Sept. 18, and a special invitation has been sent, through Lord Elcho, to the English volunteers.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE closed, on Tuesday, its summer meeting at Bury St. Edmunds, which has passed off successfully. Next year the institute will meet at Leicester.

THE MONUMENT erected on Walkden-moor, in commemoration of the late Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, was, on Monday, formally presented, on behalf of the subscribers, to the Earl of Ellesmere, as representative of the family of the late Countess.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING at Manchester closed last Saturday. The receipts from admissions during the show amounted to £18,120.

A YOUNG MAN WAS DROWNED near Vauxhall Bridge, on Sunday, by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat, through coming into collision with a coal-barge.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX AT ROME has just condemned "Les Questions Contemporaines," by M. Renan; "La Bible dans l'Inde," by M. Jacquot; and three other works—one Italian, another Mexican, and the third Canadian.

MR. WARBURTON, who was fired at last week near Maryborough, is now fast recovering. He was hit with slugs of jagged lead, which had the appearance of being roughly cut out of a sheet. His face is much torn, but there is a hope that he will not lose the sight of his injured eye. Neither Mr. Warburton nor his servant will be able to identify the assassin.

THE ARMENIAN BISHOPS who were imprisoned in Abyssinia before the war have been released by King Gobassi, and handed over to Prince Kassa, who is on friendly terms with the British Government.

A SUM OF £800, under the head of restitution to the State, has been paid into the French Treasury through a priest of the diocese of Versailles.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD has been rather seriously ill. He was attacked in Scotland, as he was on his way to Norway with some friends. Mr. Macdonald is now in Derbyshire, and is reported to be somewhat better; but he is still very weak.

A FAULT was discovered last Saturday in the 1866 Atlantic cable, about 130 miles from the Irish coast. Communication through this cable still continues, but steps are being taken to repair the damage as soon as possible. The cable of 1865 is in perfect condition.

A CONVICT in the Ohio Penitentiary chopped off his right hand just at the wrist, a few days ago, in order to be relieved from work. A short time ago he cut off one of his fingers for the same reason.

A DUEL has taken place in the neighbourhood of Blois between two nuns. The combatants exchanged pistol shots, but no blood was shed. One of the German papers observes that it is a pity this expedient did not occur to Miss Saurin and Mrs. Starr, as it would have saved much valuable time.

A THUNDERSTORM BROKE OVER PARIS last Saturday morning, accompanied with rain, which lasted more than an hour. It cooled the atmosphere, which had become suffocating from the intense heat of the previous days.

CIVIL MARRIAGES are about to be legalised in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The religious ceremony will henceforth take place only after the civil union before the burgomaster of the commune.

TWO POACHERS charged with the wilful murder of the gamekeeper of Mr. Thorold, near Grimsby, were tried on Monday at the Lincoln Assizes, and found guilty of manslaughter. They were each sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

YELLOW FEVER, which has for some time raged with great virulence in the West Indies, is now disappearing, and only a few cases in Guadeloupe and Martinique are reported.

THE YARN-DYERS OF GLASGOW having demanded an advance of wages, several of the principal firms have anticipated the possibility of a strike among the workmen by a lock-out. The number now idle is supposed to approach 1000, and at present there seems but small hope of an agreement which may terminate the dispute.

THE STEAM-SHIP *NIOBE*, of Hull, has put in at Wisby Island, Gotland, with her bows stove in, through coming into collision with the steamer *Clio*, also of Hull. The *Clio* almost immediately went down, and only six out of about twenty-six on board were saved. The ill-fated steamer belonged to Messrs. Bailey and Leecham, of Hull.

AN ATTEMPT to kill the clerk of the North Chapel at Cork was made last Saturday night, but, happily, without success. Another outrage is reported from the same town—a mob having stoned four policemen who were endeavouring to arrest a drunken man.

AN INSANE MAN in White Pigeon, Michigan, recently burned 1100 dolls. in greenbacks and buried the ashes. He had just received the money for four years' service on a farm, which he had suddenly taken a notion to leave. He explained that he used the money in this singular and unprofitable way "to help him through purgatory." He had given no indication of insanity before.

NEAR FOSTORIA, OHIO, lives a gentleman aged 106 years, by his own account. He has a son aged eighty years, and another aged six months. He married his present wife about nine years ago, and now gives as his reason for taking a young wife that he thought he might get old some time and need to be taken care of.

THE DEANERY OF DURHAM, which has been rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Waddington, has been offered by the Government to Dr. Temple, of Rugby; but the reverend gentleman has declined to accept the position, on the ground, we believe, that the Endowed Schools Bill will soon come into operation, and that he ought to devote his attention to the institution over which he presides.

A CONFERENCE OF REFORMERS, representing the towns and villages in the northern counties, is to be held at Newcastle on an early day, to organise a series of great demonstrations in favour of the Government, and to elicit an expression of public opinion as to the position of the House of Lords in its antagonism to all Liberal measures.



## THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

is the third report of the Committee of Public Accounts, issued Tuesday morning, it is stated that the Committee observe with satisfaction that the total amount of the savings last year is considerably greater than that of the excesses. But in the latter, though they were few in number, there were some points that required to require explanation. Some of the excesses were shown to be merely payments under votes for previous years, and would probably have been comprised in the Estimates for the year under consideration if the appropriation form of accounts had been in use; while in other cases, such as the excess of £2038 sent on the British Embassy house at Paris beyond the sum of £170 voted by Parliament, exceptional circumstances have been alleged in justification of the outlay. The Committee, however, feel necessary to draw the attention of the House to this account in detail, and to express their opinion that the greater part of the additional works therein specified should have been made the subject of Estimate. Their attention has been further directed to sums brought in charge on account of the Paris exhibition. Though these sums do not exceed the Estimates, the accounts relating thereto are still imperfect, some items wanting vouchers and receipts, and others appearing to require further explanation. The Committee observe that in the Inland Revenue Department and the Post Office an excess of expenditure has occurred on some heads from its having been found necessary to increase the establishments beyond what had been provided for in the Estimates. They are of opinion that in all such cases involving a permanent increase of expenditure an explanatory statement showing the necessity of such increase in the department should appear with the accounts. In the Post Office accounts attention has been called to the subject of void money orders, money derived from which is stated to be at present applied to the insurance of the lives of certain officers in the department, the payment of bad debts of postmasters which their sureties cannot pay, and occasionally for reimbursing the public for losses on money orders in particular cases. The Committee are agreed that these moneys had better be paid over as extra receipts. The accounts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, it is stated, contain numerous items of expenditure, of which a part are for salaries and the expenses of officers, and the rest for disbursements in improving the landed estate of the Crown; none of this expenditure is voted by Parliament, whilst at the same time a large amount is voted by Parliament for the official establishment and expenses of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Committee were informed that this mode of dealing with the expenditure was settled in the year 1851, when the separation of the expenditure from the receipts of public moneys had not been so fully carried out as at present, and the practice of voting the public expenditure had not been so generally adopted. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the present mode of dealing with the expenditure of the department of Woods and Forests should be again considered by her Majesty's Government. The Committee observe, they say, that nothing has been done to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee of last year, that the subject of the audit of the naval and military accounts should be investigated by an official Committee during the recess. They are of opinion that the relations of the audit of the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the internal examination by the chief departments of account of their expenditure, might with advantage be considered by her Majesty's Government before the commencement of the next Session.

## THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.

A VERY animated paper of sixteen pages is published this week as a "Supplement to the Weekly Return" of the Registrar-General. Its subject is the importance of the purity of water, on which some strange doctrines have been promulgated lately under the authority of the Royal Commission on Water Supply. The Registrar-General writes:—

"It is a fact that London was supplied daily in May last with about 453,577 tons of Thames water, consisting of 453,451 tons of pure water, and 123 tons of salts of lime, and other ingredients from various sources. These other matters Dr. R. D. Thomson and Dr. Frankland, both Fellows of the Royal Society of London, have called 'impurities.' And in the weekly tables it is usually stated as a simple fact that 100,000 tons of the said water contain, besides pure water, from 27 to 41 tons of foreign matters in solution. It now appears that Sir John Thwaites, Sir Benjamin Phillips, and their colleagues consider this expression of a fact 'unphilosophical'; and, where authorities differ in question of 'philosophy,' the Registrar-General can only leave the decision to the scientific world. The pollution of wells and rivers from which cities draw their waters often produces no ill effect on health that is detected; at other times their noxious qualities produce epidemic explosions. Like nitro-glycerine, they are often harmless, sometimes destructive. To maintain that waters containing sewage are 'generally wholesome' beverages is a most dangerous doctrine. After studying every week for many years the effects of the Thames water on the diseases of three millions of people living in London, the conclusion is, that the purer the water is, the safer it is; that the Thames water, without sewage, is as good as any of the large river waters; that it requires purification by storage and filtration; that as mountain air is finer than town air, so for all purposes the pure soft water of the hills is twice as useful and twice as salubrious as the waters of the Thames; but that London must be satisfied with the best Thames water it can get until another Royal Commission is found to be more successful in carrying out the object for which the recent Commission was appointed—namely, 'for the purpose of ascertaining what supply of unpolluted and wholesome water can be obtained by collecting and storing water in the high grounds of England and Wales, either by the aid of natural lakes or by artificial reservoirs at a sufficient elevation for the supply of the large towns; and to inquire into the present water supply to the metropolis, and whether there are other districts in addition to the high districts of England and Wales from which a good supply of unpolluted and wholesome water can be obtained.'"

A very important letter from Dr. Frankland, Professor at the Royal College of Chemistry, justifying the conclusions in his monthly reports, is given in this supplement.

MADAME TESSEAU'S EXHIBITION.—The attractions of this well-known exhibition continue to increase in number and in interest. We doubt whether shortly even the large rooms in Baker-street will be sufficiently capacious to contain the number of life-size portrait models of celebrities and notoriety of the day which are continually being added. The Court dresses (manufactured by Worth, of Paris) are most superb in fabric and design, and are certainly finer than anything we have before seen, even at this exhibition.

COMMUNICATION WITH GUARDS ON RAILWAYS.—A correspondent of the Times has described the narrow escape which the passengers by the Great Northern express had from death by burning. When the train was careering along at the rate of forty miles an hour the tarpaulin on one of the carriages caught fire. The excited gesticulations of a man in a field caught the eye and aroused the curiosity of a passenger. On looking out of the carriage window he learned the reason for the spectator's gestures, and the danger to which he and others were exposed. At this critical moment he was comparatively helpless. An intimation to the guard was all that had to be given, but this it was nearly impossible to give. By the merest chance the guard's eye caught a glimpse of a terrified passenger making frantic signals to him from a window. Thereupon the train was brought to a standstill, and the peril of the passengers was at an end. We do not mean either to make many comments on this occurrence or to suggest plans for communicating between the guard and the passengers. We only wish to point out that last year an Act entitled "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868," was added to the statute-book. It is divided into several parts, of which Part III. is headed, "Provisions for the Safety of Passengers." Then follows the 22nd section, of which there are the principal contents:—"After the 1st of April, 1869, every company shall provide and maintain in good working order, in every train worked by it which carries passengers and travels more than twenty miles without stopping, such efficient means of communication between the passengers and the servants of the company in charge of the train as the Board of Trade may approve. If any company makes default in complying with this section it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for each case of default."—Daily News.

## Literature.

*Good Society. A Complete Manual of Manners.* By the Right Hon. the Countess of \*\*\*\*\*. London: Routledge and Sons.

This is a book to make people tremble. Ay, people moving in very "good society" might tremble lest they had carelessly violated some rule of good breeding which would have—well—lowered them for ever in the eyes of the Right Hon. the Countess of Asterisks. If perfectly calm decorum were not absolutely essential in this world, a little plain-spoken pity for the poor Earl of Asterisks might surely be given; for it must be ten to one (betting is aristocratic enough) that the unhappy nobleman must have had "a nice time of it," either before or after marriage. The Countess has produced about as odd a book as ever was written. It professes to teach manners, and to teach them to precisely those people who are supposed to know all about them, and to invent new ones according to the want or the caprice of the moment. The banker's clerk just married will find no comfort here for himself or his wife. But he will learn instead that he must not take his own servant or his wife's on a visit to a country house unless he knows that there is room for them, and has arranged with his hostess beforehand. Certainly, the well-known rule about the knife and the green peas does turn up somewhere, and may be considered one of the best jokes in the volume—perhaps because it may be no laughing matter for the banker's clerk! Fashion is here taught fashion; and let it be observed that, although the book is written by a lady, a fair space is devoted to the possible derelictions of gentlemen. They are lectured severely about style of whisker, and taught not to wear silk collars to their coats. If they smoke, they must rinse their mouths. The manner in which they must make themselves the voluntary slaves of ladies seems sufficient to raise up Clarkson and Wilberforce from their graves; and once more we burn to pity the poor Earl of Asterisks. Ladies are to have two, if not three, baths every day (which would destroy the constitutions of most women in a very short time). They are to have their hairbrushes washed, or wash them for themselves, every day with soap and soda. The lady of the house is never to appear to have left off eating until all the guests seem ready for grace after meat; and the breaker of a wineglass must never apologise, but may display grief on the countenance. These are the things, it seems, which go to make up a happy life. Nobody is supposed to have any occupation except "finicking about" from morn till eve on thorns for fear of committing a breach of good manners, and we venture to observe that there is nobody in his or her senses who does not violate fifty or a hundred of these miserable attempts at etiquette every twenty-four hours. With such trammels life would soon become unbearable; and, as all human affairs, except "society," would, of course, be neglected, the world would necessarily soon come to an end.

Now, to give credit where it is due. Having got over the laughter and contempt which many of these pages have inspired, we can honestly recommend this book, shorn of its silliness, to all young men and women, married or single, who have not had advantages which came naturally to their "betters." Strange as it may seem, the writer gives many useful household hints, which will be found valuable by people of even fair means. They will find directions how to settle their little matters of festivity or necessity, without any extra expense, with saving of trouble, at all events, and with additional pleasure to all parties concerned. The contents of the chapters need not be described in detail—they range over the whole realm of manners, and are valuable on such terms as we have stated. Moreover, the "Countess" writes in a most amusing style, gives much anecdote, and may be congratulated on having produced at least a very readable, as well as laughable, volume.

*English Homes in India.* Part I., The Three Loves; Part II., The Wrong Turning. In two vols. London: William H. Allen and Co.

We have seen it objected to this work (which, as we learn from the publishers' notice, is "by an accomplished member of a family whose name is conspicuous in Indian history") that it takes a somewhat roundabout way of saying what could have been more pointedly put in the form of an essay; but, for our part, we like the volumes much better as they are. The object of the author in writing the work was to portray, through the medium of a couple of stories, "English homes in India, represented as such homes are in different parts of the country and under various social and professional aspects. They endeavour fairly and without exaggeration to illustrate Anglo-Indian life as it is, in its many varying phases, and to bring upon the scene, in their everyday costume, many kinds of Anglo-Indian workmen, from the Resident at a native Court to the subaltern officer and the railway employé." The result of a perusal of the work is to very effectually disabuse the mind of those grand notions of the nabob-like splendour in which it is vulgarly believed that English residents in India live, and to show that India, to persons in a subordinate position at all events, is by no means either a paradise of pleasure or an El Dorado of wealth. Domestic comfort is almost impossible, debt and difficulty are nearly universal with fresh importations, and the troubles with native servants and the swindling of native dealers are endless. All features (with, of course, the bright phases of Anglo-Indian life; for bright phases there certainly are, though the dark ones appear to predominate) are naturally and unaffectedly, though graphically, set forth; and the narratives will no doubt be recognised as true pictures by all who have visited the countries described. People who read this book will no longer be inclined to rush to India as to a land where they may accumulate wealth and live in luxury and ease at one and the same time; while our Eastern empire will still have attractions for those who are able and willing to work and to wait, to be frugal, industrious, and avoid debt. All this, it is true, as remarked by the critic to whom we referred above, might have been told in an essay as well as in the form of stories; but, as it is, we have all the useful information desiderated, and two excellent tales besides, which are sure to be read, while very possibly an essay on the same subject, however cleverly written, might not. We therefore thank the author for these volumes, and commend them to the careful perusal of all who design to make India the scene of their labours or who have relatives so minded.

*Found Dead.* By the Author of "Blondel Parva," "Lost Sir Massingberd," &c. One vol. London: Tinsley Brothers.

This story having already appeared in the pages of *Chambers's Journal*, must be familiar to a large circle of readers, and therefore need not be either described or criticised in detail. Suffice it to say that the plot is well worked out, the characters cleverly portrayed, and the style pleasing and easy. If we have any objection to take to the story, it is that the character of Frederick Bissett is somewhat unnatural, and not a little revolting; but it is consistent with itself throughout. We would also respectfully remind the author that persons who borrow money are not usually denominated "creditors"—a mistake which is twice committed on one page (102). The story, we repeat, is cleverly written—as, of course, it should be, seeing that it is the production of the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd"—and will be found very pleasant reading.

*A Life's Motto.* By the Rev. THOMAS PELHAM DALE, M.A. London: James Hogg and Son.

In the frontispiece to this book a youth, drawn by J. D. Watson, is seen writing on the wall of his room the words, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." This motto furnishes the author with a text from which he preaches a very clever introductory sermon, and which is followed by biographical sketches of the lives of saints, beginning with Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, and including characters apparently of the most diverse

dispositions—such, for example, as John Wesley, the Methodist, and Edward Irving, the enthusiast. The author contends that, however different may have been the work of the men whose lives form the subject of his book, all of them were animated by one spirit, and accordingly Monk, Methodist, and Presbyterian are entitled to rank as "the spiritual fathers of the present generation of religious thinkers." In this liberality of sentiment there is evidence of the "new modes of thought" stirring in the Church in our day. Mr. Dale informs us that the great river of truth, in its course from beneath the temple, has in our time made a visible bend; and he looks forward to the "new vista" which is coming in sight. His expectations are not, however, founded upon a supposed access of new doctrine, but to the manifestation of the same spirit which animated his Christian heroes. The author's faith is expressed in the last paragraph of his introduction, "for not more certain is it that the darkness of night disappears before the rising of the sun, than that the darkness of infidelity or indifference will be dispersed, and an awakening to new religious life occur, wherever and however is faithfully preached repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ."

*Exiles in Babylon.* By A. L. O. E. London: Nelson and Sons.

As a general rule of Christian courtesy, wherever there is found in pious book or sermon an earnest desire to benefit reader or hearer without doing violence to good taste or common sense, the ordinary outspoken voice of criticism is silent, for whatever seems calculated to stimulate and sustain religious feeling amongst mankind is rightly held sacred by all except the reckless or inexperienced. Yet there are some books which, however good in design, lie open to censure on the ground of making the Bible subservient to stories of fiction. This is the method of "Exiles in Babylon." The story of a silly, vain-glorious Baronet and his invalid daughter, his steward, a peevish wife, a precocious only son, and a country parson (who is engaged in unequal warfare with a set of ill-conditioned flunkies and housemaids), is made to run parallel with the book of Daniel. The various sublime incidents in the life of the prophet are set in illustration of a rather trumpery tale; thus, we have Nebuchadnezzar's dream in juxtaposition to Ned the precocious boy's expedition to the village for groceries; and over against the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast there is a plot going on between two of the Baronet's servants to complete the ruin of the same little boy, upon whom they have already fastened the charge of stealing a breast-pin, which, judging by the character of the proprietor, must have been "Brumagem." The woodcuts illustrating the Bible narrative are for the most part good: those relating to the story of the Baronet and his dependents are in wonderful contrast. The typography and binding are of the very best.

*The Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium.* By the Rev. J. G. WOODS, M.A., F.L.S., &c. With Eleven Coloured Illustrations. London: Routledge and Sons.

This is a cheap edition—it is but a shilling in price—of a little book which has done much real service to lovers of aquariums. There is no reason to think that the little collections of marine curiosities are losing in public favour; and just when Margate and Ramsgate are enticing their millions of visitors, a new edition of Mr. Wood's volume of counsel and experience is surely well timed. Those who know the "Common Objects of the Country and Seashore" and "My Feathered Friends" will remember the charming simplicity of style which cannot fail to make the book readable, although there is no aquarium at hand for practice. The scraps of natural history are very entertaining, and we fancy that they give as much science as is wanted. The book forms a solid and satisfactory shillingsworth.

*The Beggars; or, The Founders of the Dutch Republic.* By J. B. DE LIEFER. Second Edition. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

This is a second edition of a clever and exceedingly interesting tale, which was noticed in our columns on its first publication, some time ago. We are glad that another edition has been called for, as the book, besides a well-told story, contains a vivid picture of the condition of Belgium, and especially of the Netherlands, during the memorable struggle which had the formation of the Dutch Republic for its result, and has been fortunate in having Mr. Lothrop Motley for its historian.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE AND THE HOLBORN VIADUCT.—The opening of these two great works, carried out by the Corporation of London at a cost of two millions of money, will, it is almost certain, take place the second week in September. It is the desire of the Court of Common Council, the Bridge House Estates Committee, and the Improvement Committee, that the two great works should, on account of their close proximity, be opened upon the same day, if practicable, and directions have been given to make the necessary preparations for the ceremonies attendant upon the double event. Blackfriars Bridge appears to approach completion, as far as actual fitness for public perambulation goes, more nearly than the Holborn Viaduct. On the former work the footpath on the eastern side has been commenced, and will be finished and flagged in a couple of weeks. The handsome solid railing breastwork which runs along each side of the bridge is nearly completed, and while the plates under the roadway are all but laid down and riveted, the grouting, to be mixed with bolted tar and asphalt, is ready to be put down as the foundation of the macadamised roadway. The rests, which are termed "aids for suicides," much like the recesses on Waterloo Bridge, but more ornamental, are finished, supported on solid pillars of polished red granite. The timber and plant used in building the bridge are being cleared away, an auction of part taking place every other fortnight, and the whole appearance of the place gives promise that this great public thoroughfare will be opened in the week indicated. Meanwhile, the great bridge of the Holborn Viaduct, which spans the end of Farringdon-street, is permanently fixed in its place, and painters are busy in painting and gilding the City arms at each side of the balustrades.

RAILWAY NOMENCLATURE.—If any man wants to be with due effect a new knight-errant, let him him travel up and down the Underground Railway. He will find every day so many "damsels in distress" that at the end he will certainly have "earned a night's repose" by about eighteen or nineteen virtuous helpful actions. The most fruitful cause of error is the confusion of stations. There are three stations called Kensington—one Kensington, Addison-road; the other, Kensington High-street; the third, South Kensington. Then there are Notting-hill and Notting-hill-gate. The Praed-street station is called Paddington, and the Bishop's-road station is called Brompton. The expedient would be ingenious, if the directors intended to confuse their passengers. One excuse is, that the Kensington Addison-road station does not belong exclusively to the Metropolitan line. No; but trains to it run along the Metropolitan line. At Portland-road a lady asks for a ticket to Kensington High-street; she finds the word "Kensington" written very large, and High-street very small; waiting, she sees a train come up with nothing but "Kensington" on it, in large letters; what more natural than to suppose that this is her train? But it is not. Surely the Board of Trade might require the associated companies to use thoroughly distinctive names for their stations; and thus great loss of time, temper, and money would be saved to distracted damsels and confused old gentlemen from the country. A list of the stations, inside each carriage, would be a great help; it would enable passengers to study the complex topography of their destination, and to know when they were approaching their journey's designed end.—Telegraph.

THE METROPOLIS POOR BILL.—Mr. Goschen's bill regarding poor relief in the metropolis has undergone material alteration in its passage through Committee. On the motion of Mr. Torrens, clause 3, which would have repealed all local Acts, has been struck out; as well as clause 10, which sought to establish a permanent rate in aid for every parish or union whose rates exceeded 4s. 6d. in the pound, and which would thereby have put a premium on prodigal outlay. The member for Finsbury likewise obtained the insertion of two new clauses—one providing for the "boarding out" of foundlings and orphans at the cost of the metropolitan common fund, and the other repealing section 27 of Mr. Hardy's Act, which would have established an anatomy-school in every sick-poor asylum. Sir Charles Dilke carried the insertion of two clauses regulating the compensation of officers of parishes when formed into unions; and Mr. Goschen brought up certain new clauses to provide a training-ship for boys intended for a seafaring life, or for regulating the distribution among parishes of their joint property when unions are dissolved. Finally, Mr. W. H. Smith succeeded in embodying in a clause the recommendation of Mr. Torrens that facilities should be given for sending acute cases to the existing hospitals at regulated charges, to be paid by the parish, in order to take away all excuse for building rival hospitals or asylums at the cost of the ratepayers. The effect of all these amendments taken together will be to cut down greatly the amount of additional expenditure originally threatened by the bill, and to preserve to boards of guardians many of the powers of which it was sought to deprive them.



## WORKS AT THE PARK OF MONTSOURIS, PARIS.

Our readers will remember that after the close of the Paris Exhibition operations were immediately set in progress for clearing the ground of the obstructions, and permitting some part of the ornamental pleasure resort, park and garden to remain in order to form a permanent pleasure resort. For a month or more a hundred workmen have been engaged in forming the park of Montsouris, and our Engraving represents the aspect of that portion of the area on which the Bardo, the palace of the Bey of Tunis, which formed so striking an object in the grounds of the Great Exhibition, has been reconstructed.

Close to this spot will be formed the great reservoir of La Yvette, some account of the aqueducts of which in the forests of Fontainebleau have already appeared in our columns. This great reserve of water will be inclosed within the space bounded by the Rue Saint Yves, the Avenue Reille, the Avenue Montsouris, and the Rue de la Tombe-Issoire. The superficial area of the reservoir will be three hectares, or about seven acres, and the capacity will be 300,000 cubic metres of water. The supplying aqueduct will be 100 kilometres in length, and close to this splendid water store will be the Park of Montsouris, with

an area of twenty hectares, or about forty-seven acres. There the Bardo will be a principal object, and will be preserved as a fine example of Moorish architecture, and will be devoted to the purpose of an annex to the Paris Observatory, as a department for meteorological observations. On the western side of the park, beyond the Rue Nansouty, is a great inclosure, surrounded with thickets, where M. Chardon has instituted his celebrated Géorama, in which mountains, continents, islands, and seas are represented by rock work, turf, and flowers, forming in the summer season as pleasant a geographical chart as could well be exhibited. Beyond this fragrant inclosure the eye rests on the jumble of tall houses, queer roofs, clock-towers, and cupolas which go to make up the city of Paris, a panorama of which from Bercy to Auteuil may be commanded from the high ground on which the spectator stands to look at the works now in progress for the new park.

## A LEONINE BREAKFAST.

To that curious section of the public which can feel interest in the records of a baby show the spectacle of twins brought up by hand can

scarcely be other than attractive; and the successful administration of the feeding-bottle, as applied to a brace of juvenile lions, would be such an admirable element in an advertisement that we are willing to make some of our enterprising "caterers" to public amusement a present of the notion. Not that it belongs to us or to the imaginative genius of the artist, since our Illustration is taken from a sketch made on the spot during the delicate operation referred to. Unfortunately, it is at the menagerie in the Zoological Gardens at Dresden that this interesting pair of leonine cubs were observed taking their early breakfast in the manner represented in our Engraving. There is something enticing in the notion of fostering such cubs, and day by day watching the development of their demonstrative claws and the growth of their sharp white fangs, till they are able to crack a shinbone as a snack for lunch, or demolish a gristly steak with subdug growls and playful roars of pleasure. Even now the efforts of one of them to attract attention, with a view to another turn at the feeding-bottle, might become a little embarrassing, if we may judge from the aspect of that grim muzzle; but they thrive well enough on that low diet, and have not yet discovered any propensity for a gripe of human arm as an extra relish; so that they watch with some degree of selfish

## THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

affection for the arrival of the faithful nurse whose duty it is to supersede the maternal office.

THE bulletins concerning the health of the French Atlantic cable have been so encouraging from the first that they have to some extent ceased to be interesting. At one stage of the proceedings, it is true, there was a slight pause in the progress of the expedition. A "fault," was discovered, and the cable was cut in order that the objectionable part might be removed; but this was soon done in a satisfactory manner, and no one was alarmed by the temporary stoppage of the signals. Later on, the cable was again cut and buoyed during a short gale, but these incidents are too unimportant to have been remembered at all if there had been any serious checks to the prosperous execution of the undertaking. Happy is the cable as well as the country which has no history, and most assuredly the shareholders in the French company will not be disposed to regret the apparent indifference to their proceedings which has been manifested by the public. Now, however, they, or at all events



THE PARISIAN IMPROVEMENTS: CONSTRUCTION OF THE MONTSOURIS PARK.

the scientific men connected with the enterprise, may fairly claim that at the conclusion of the work the brilliant success they have achieved should be duly acknowledged. We read in the latest of Sir William Thomson's telegrams from Mincou that during Sunday last the two sections of the cable—that from Brest to St. Pierre and that from St. Pierre to Duxbury—were joined up for the purpose of trying experiments right through the whole length, and that for five hours the electricians at each end continued talking with one another quite freely through 8330 miles of submerged wire. Of course, submarine telegraphs have become utterly familiar facts in the present age of the world, and most people have exhausted their admiration for feats accomplished in this department of science. They are quite prepared to admit still, on an emergency, that "it's a wonderful thing, Sir, steam," or electricity, as the case may be; but they cannot go into raptures over the wonder of these things any longer. A story is told to the disparagement of German appreciation for fun concerning a young *fräulein* who remained quite grave amidst a number of people laughing heartily at some joke. She was asked why this was, and replied, "Thank you, I have laughed." The requisite tribute to the joke had been paid by her on a former occasion, and she did not see why she should be called upon to pay it again. So it is to a great extent about the raptures people are called upon to feel

are altogether unacquainted with the matter see nothing out of the common course of things in a cable which only differs from others already in existence by stretching further; but electricians will feel, in dealing with so subtle a science as their own, that an ounce of accomplished fact is worth many pounds of theory, and that the possibility of new and still greater achievements in submarine telegraphy, in the direction of China and Australia, than have ever been attempted before, is confirmed in a really important and very gratifying manner by the success which has just been obtained with the French cable.—*Standard*.

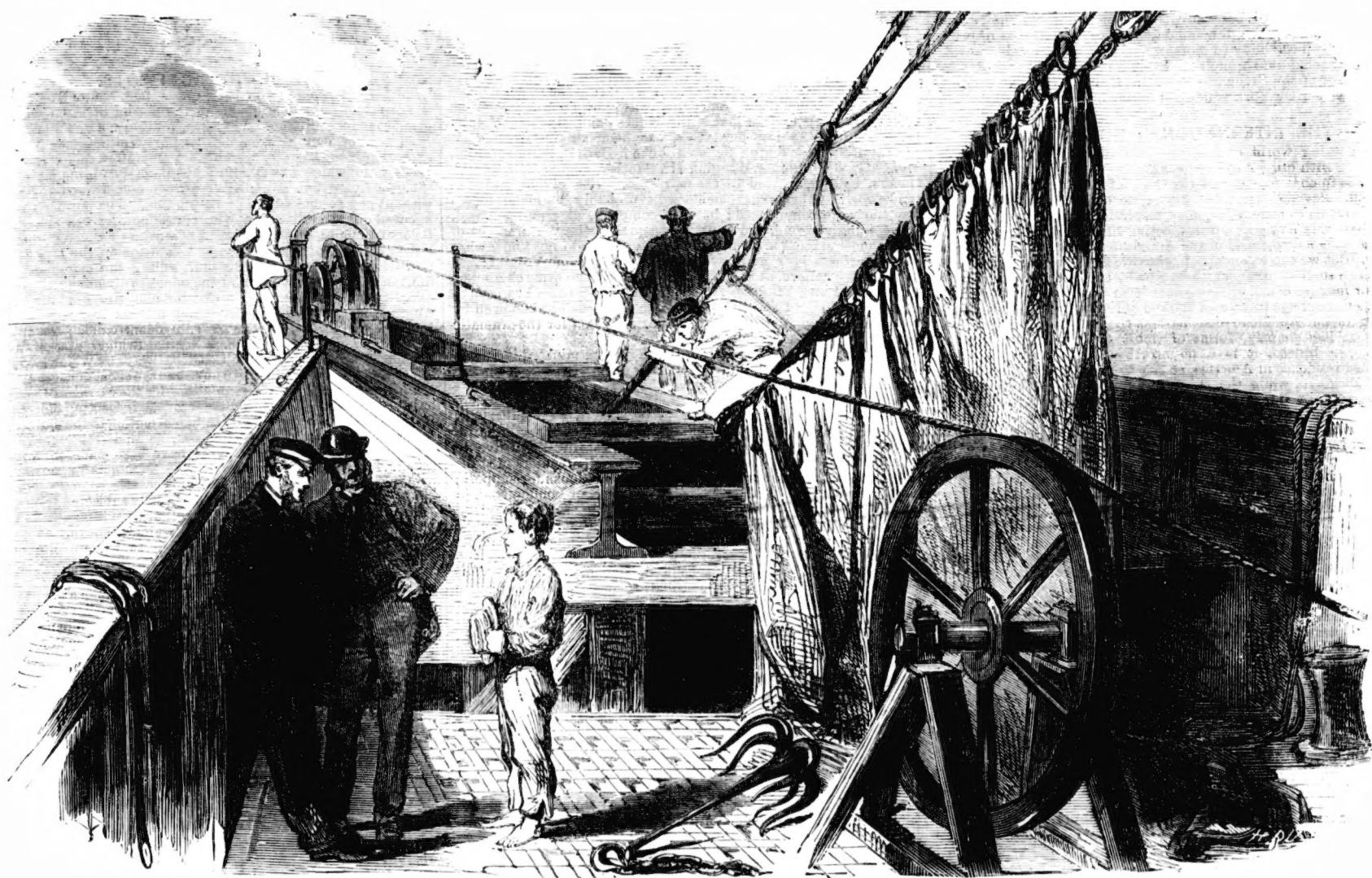
Our Engraving represents the process of paying-out the cable on board the Great Eastern, but as this process was fully illustrated and described in our columns on the occasion of the laying of the British and American cable a year or two ago, it is unnecessary to go into the matter again.

That the machinery worked satisfactorily, however, is shown by the following extract from a diary of the voyage of the Great Eastern, supplied by the correspondent of the *Daily News*—

"July 1.—The weather was so bad yesterday that it was impossible to sit down quietly and record the events of the day, notwithstanding that they were numerous and, as will be seen, deeply interesting. On the afternoon of the 29th the weather began to change; the sky was overcast, and a breeze sprang up from the south. This continued to increase

till, by ten or eleven p.m. (when most of us 'turn in'), it was blowing half a gale of wind. Although one could not help thinking that if any fault occurred during the continuance of the high wind all might not go so well with the cable, still those whose duties did not oblige them to keep a night watch managed to forget the many perils that do environ an Atlantic telegraph till the gong aroused them from their slumbers at five a.m. on the morning of the 30th. The ship was stopped, and picking up was commenced as quickly and as easily as on any other occasion, but the movement of the ship was several times greater than it had been at former times when picking up had become necessary. The wind had increased in the night, and now it was blowing a gale; and in order to keep the stern of the ship directly over the line of the cable it was necessary to back her almost at full speed directly against both wind and waves. This, of course, made her kick and heave now and again tremendously, and three or four times she shipped green seas over her stern, fairly drenching those on duty there, and breaking the little gallery around the stern V-wheel, which certainly is not less than 80 ft. above the level of the water. Orders were given to be in readiness to buoy the cable if necessary; but, as the fault was pronounced to be close at hand, the process of picking up was continued—and most successfully and uninterruptedly continued—till about five knots had come on board.





PAYING OUT THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE FROM THE GREAT EASTERN.

when, a heavier sea than usual striking the ship, she gave a kick so sudden and severe that the cable was unable to bear the extra strain thrown upon it, and it parted on board, some 200 ft. beyond the drum. All check being thus suddenly removed from the cable, the drum began to revolve with great rapidity, and the broken end to make frightfully rapid progress towards the stern of the ship, over which it would have disappeared in a very few seconds had not the stout fellows on duty with the stoppers put forth their utmost strength, and so managed to save the French Atlantic cable literally by a few inches. The buoy was in readiness, and in an incredibly short space of time the buoy-rope was made fast to the end of the cable and the buoy itself cast adrift. Two other buoys were then let go—one by the Great Eastern and another by the Scanderia—to serve as mark-buoys should any accident befall the buoy which held the end of the cable and grappling become necessary. Were I paid by the line, I think I might legitimately make a small fortune by devoting myself to a description of the gale of wind which had been blowing, and by telling how well the big ship behaved. That it was a gale of wind—and a real gale, too—even the nautical men confessed. Some of



A LEONINE BREAKFAST.

the landmen who were taking their first cruise, and who listened with strange curiosity to the roaring music of the wind, and saw with eager eyes the billows that seemed to boil around us, and the horizon, dark and hazy, contracting each moment to a narrower circle, might have dignified it with the name of hurricane. While it lasted it was a stiff breeze, and those who were on board the Chiltern must have thought so, for she pitched and rolled tremendously, and gave us (as also did the Scanderia in a less degree) alternate views of her deck and keel. The Great Eastern behaved as she alone could behave under such circumstances. She was not absolutely steady, of course, but rolled tolerably freely and pitched slightly now and again. During the whole time that the wind continued we were able to assemble at mess and take our meals not only without discomfort or inconvenience but even with great decorum and perfect regularity (there being no absentees on the sick list). Judging from the very lively movements of our consort ships, eating and drinking on board them could have been nothing short of an acrobatic feat, and only to be accomplished by the very oldest and most experienced of tars. How is it, I wonder, that the Great Eastern has been such a failure as a passenger-ship? The Chiltern had



the misfortune to lose one of her life-boats, which was washed away by a sea. Towards the afternoon the weather moderated and has continued to do so during the night and up to the present time; and the more sanguine among us have strong hopes of being able to pick up the buoy to-morrow and proceed on our journey." The first telegram through the cable was sent on Wednesday by the Emperor of the French to President Grant. Through communication with New York is now established.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

THE boating world of England has now the opportunity of measuring with critical eye the champions from beyond the ocean, who come to challenge one of the Oxford fours, of which we are all so proud. Several days must elapse, no doubt, before it will be possible for us to form a judgment respecting a rowing style which is comparatively new to us, or respecting that most difficult of all matters—the actual speed of the American four upon the Thames waters. But we can at once pronounce the physique of the Harvard crew to be such as to render them worthy competitors of the best amateur four we could bring against them. It is not difficult for the experienced eye to trace a marked difference in the build and bearing of our American cousins and the stalwart, but perhaps somewhat less shapely, forms of most of our English rowing champions. Indeed, it is a noteworthy fact that even a long-continued residence in America seems to modify the physique of the Englishman, while the third and fourth generations of the descendants from European settlers exhibit so distinctly marked a change of build as to justify the view that climate, or even more subtle relations, affect the phenomena of race much more readily than had formerly been supposed. Be this as it may, it is only necessary to see the crew America has sent to race our Oxonians to recognise the fact that the difference, at least as regards appearance, is very far from tending towards deterioration.

We believe that the Harvard crew have found the view expressed in American journals, that the New York built boats are lighter than our English "shells," to be a mistaken one, and that, on the contrary, their craft will be too heavy and cumbersome for the race with Oxford. At any rate, Messrs. Salter have been commissioned to build a boat for the Harvard crew.

It seems likely that the interest in the coming struggle will grow daily greater and greater. It was noticed some weeks ago that the Americans were taking much more interest in the approaching race than we in England were, and the remark was made that some little soreness would be felt if England should regard the event with supercilious indifference. There was not, however, the least ground for such a fear. So long as the Harvard crew remained on the other side of the Atlantic the general public in England hardly felt that the race was really a settled thing. Now that the gallant champions of the stars and stripes have appeared among us the utmost interest is at once felt in the approaching struggle. We may, perhaps, feel somewhat confident as to the result. England has been so long accustomed to recognise in her oarsmen a peculiar faculty for "feathering their oars with skill and dexterity," that she may be excused if she hopes to find their skill triumphant over all opponents. But that confidence—which, be it noticed, is fully matched by the confidence reposed by America in her representatives—will by no means lead us to look with indifference on the result.

It is probable, indeed, that as the race approaches the interest taken in it by all classes may become somewhat inconvenient. We are not much concerned about the crowds which will line the banks of the river; in fact, it would be rather a desirable thing than otherwise that these crowds should be so unusually dense that horsemen may feel they have no chance of moving through them. Nor, again, will it greatly signify if the river-steamer is so overloaded as to be unable to keep up with the boats, or so numerous as to get blocked up, and so left incontinent in the lurch. What we most dread is lest the course of the racing-boats should be impeded by small craft, or lest the pursuing steamers should be so far successful in their evil courses as to destroy the chances of the crew which first falls a little astern. Our American friends are a little nervous on these and similar points; indeed, the hints about foul play have been somewhat too plainly uttered in some American prints. Such suspicions, so far as they point to intentional foul play, are as utterly undeserved as they seem utterly unworthy of "gallant opposites." But the possibility of real unfairness through the persistent folly of those who insist on a course by which they cannot possibly benefit, or through the blundering obstinacy of river captains, is too serious to be overlooked. The motto of our river steamers seems hitherto to have been "Vae victis;" or, in the vernacular, "the devil" (in the form of a Citizen steam-boat) "take the hindmost." It is time they should be taught manners.

A MAN NAMED JOHN ELLIOTT, who was being taken from Barnley to Nottingham gaol the other evening on a charge of horse-stealing, succeeded in making his escape from two policemen who had him in charge by jumping from a train in the middle of a tunnel. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but the prisoner has got away and has not been seen since. He seems to have hurt himself by his leap, as a quantity of blood was found on the spot where he alighted. He was handcuffed when he jumped from the train.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.—On the recommendation of Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Royal Humane Society has just conferred its silver medalion, with a suitable testimonial, upon Mr. Charles Mitchell, late stipendiary magistrate of Blanchi-sense, Trinidad, for saving Leonie Alphonse Cordova and attempting, but unsuccessfully, to save Jose Cornelle, under the following circumstances:—A large boat had returned from Port of Spain on the morning of March 9 last, and was in sight of shore, at about 300 yards distant. The crew and passengers were unable to land in consequence of the very heavy sea that then prevailed, and they were suffering from want of water. Signals of distress having been made, six men volunteered to go out with a supply in a small boat. They had only gone 150 yards, however, when their boat was capsized in a place which swarmed with large and voracious sharks, whose presence makes swimming any distance from the shore at all times perilous. Although there were several expert swimmers present, so great was the danger that none would venture to the assistance of the drowning men except Mr. Mitchell, who reached Cordova, supported him, and took him to shore. He then returned to Jose Cornelle, and was in the act of holding him when he disappeared in the surf and was drowned. The other four men being saved. Mr. Mitchell then returned to the shore, which he reached with the greatest difficulty, owing to the outward current and the violence of the surf, that threatened more than once to dash him against the sunken rocks. The bronze medalion has been awarded to Mr. Richard F. Thompson, an officer in the Rifle Brigade, for trying, but unsuccessfully, to save Sir Charles Slingsby and William Orris, who were drowned in the lamentable hunting accident at Newby Ferry, on Feb. 4 last; to Louis Belin, a Frenchman, for saving a British subject named Mott, who fell into the river Charente, France, in 18 ft. of water, in February last; to George Warnes, for saving Robert Wilson, who fell into the river at Norwich, in 9 ft. of water, on the 13th ult.; to John McDonnell, for saving Charlotte Bertrand, who attempted suicide in the Regent's Canal, at Hackney, on the 25th ult.; to Charles Whyte, for saving James Allen, who sank while bathing, in 18 ft. of water, at Hamstead Ponds, on the 4th inst.; to James William Horton, for saving James Hanstead, who fell into 20 ft. of water, at Wisbeach, on the 11th inst.; to David Kent, police constable, for saving three fellow-constables named Tatty, Moloney, and Kearney, who sank while bathing in the river Suir, Ireland, on the 30th ult.; to two ladies named Scrutt, mother and daughter, for saving a lady who sank while bathing in the sea at Geelong, Australia, in January last; and to William Light, for diving from a barge, under a coasting vessel moored at Paul's wharf, and saving a boy named Francis Wilson, who had accidentally fallen into 12 ft. of water there, on the 9th ult. The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Albert medal of the second class on Captain James Beantime Willoughby, R.N., the principal transport officer in Egypt. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—On March 3, 1866, whilst the first battalion of the 21st Regiment was disembarking at Alexandria, from the Egyptian steamer Bird of the Harbour, one of the soldiers, who was fully accoutred, fell overboard in a fit and sank immediately. Captain Willoughby at once jumped into the water after him, dived, and got hold of him, and, after considerable difficulty and danger, saved him. When brought out of the water the man was insensible. The harbour of Alexandria is known to be dangerously infested with sharks; but, in addition to the danger from sharks, Captain Willoughby ran great risk from the fact that the soldier fell between the pier and the vessel, and that, owing to the swell in the harbour, both Captain Willoughby and the soldier might have been crushed.

#### MUSICAL MEMORANDA.

THE season at the Royal Italian Opera terminated with a brilliant performance of "Il Barbiere," Madame Patti representing the heroine, and singing in the music-lesson scene, first, Eckert's "Echo Song," and, secondly, "Home, Sweet Home." Both airs had been announced before hand, the encore being assumed as a matter of course. Our readers are already aware that a formidable secession has taken place from what was known as the "coalition company." It is certain that Mdlle. Nilsson and Madame Volpini (who, during the last few years, has been singing with great success at St. Petersburg), Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, Signor Gardoni, Signor Mongini, Mr. Santley, Signor Foll, and M. Gassier, will be included in the new troop, with Signor Arditi as conductor. Other engagements will probably be made before operations are commenced; but the company, as now composed, is exceedingly strong, and is at least equal to the performance of all the most attractive operas of the day. We do not know what line of business it is proposed to assign to Madame Volpini; but she used, we believe, at St. Petersburg, to play the same characters as Madame Patti. Indeed, for some years past, there has been a sort of run on light soprano parts, which are undertaken even by vocalists more calculated to shine in parts written for the dramatic soprano.

The season at the Royal Italian Opera just terminated is said to have been very successful in a financial point of view, which is a tolerable proof that it has satisfied the general public, or at least that portion of it which can afford the expensive luxury of attending the opera. There is, to be sure, a vast gallery at Covent Garden to which the charge for admission is only half a crown, and there are amphitheatres stalls varying from five to ten shillings. But it must be chiefly to the frequenters of stalls and boxes that an operatic manager in England looks for support; and the entrance to stalls and boxes costs more in London than in any other operatic capital in Europe. Altogether, opera in England rests on a most artificial basis. The prices charged to the public are enormous, and these are justified by the enormous prices paid to the artists. Everything is at high pressure, and every season there seems to be a danger of a collapse. The English manager is not responsible to the Government like directors in those happy lands where theatres are subvented by the State, and his responsibility to the public is of the vaguest kind. But to his subscribers he is distinctly answerable, and we do not suppose that the subscribers to the Royal Italian Opera can, on the whole, have been dissatisfied with the performances of the past season, seeing that they have been enabled to hear, for one and the same subscription, Madame Patti and Mdlle. Nilsson, Mdlle. Titiens and Mdlle. Irma de Murska; Signor Mongini, Signor Tamberlik, and Signor Gardoni; Mr. Santley and Signor Graziani. The great difficulty which Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson experienced has evidently been to content all members of the combined companies; and it is this difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, which manifests itself in the secession. Pecuniary success, then, is, after all, the one thing on which the united managers (if the union still subsists) may be congratulated. The general tone of newspaper criticism has, by comparison, been adverse to them; and, though the season has included a great number of very brilliant representations, we could point—indeed, have already pointed—to several which have been marked by a certain incompleteness of execution such as did not characterise the performances at the Royal Italian Opera in former days. Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, in a recently-published pamphlet, entitled "The Opera and the Press," which everyone who takes an interest in operatic matters should read, accounts for the falling off in the general style of the Covent Garden representations by the departure of Sir Michael Costa from the post he had so long held, and with such infinite credit. It appears from this pamphlet that Sir Michael Costa used to exercise, not only the ordinary functions of musical conductor, but those also of stage manager—or rather of artistic director. Mr. Gruneisen mentions this fact, which was not so widely known as it ought to have been, in praise of Sir M. Costa and in proof of his varied talent, which showed itself in the arrangement and general supervision of the dramatic portion of an opera almost as much as in the direction of the music. Mr. Gye also admits the fact, but makes it the ground of a complaint against Sir M. Costa. "Would you," he writes to Mr. Gruneisen, "were you in my position, permit any man to have the uncontrolled engagement of orchestra, chorus, maestro al piano, chorus-master, and even the music librarian, at salaries which you would be bound not to alter? and would you strip yourself of the power of discharging any one of these 180 persons, no matter what their conduct might be? Would you, as director of such an establishment as Covent Garden, be debarred from entering the room when a rehearsal was taking place? Would you allow your chief-d'orchestre to have the power to refuse either to rehearse or conduct a new opera, or to rehearse or conduct the revival of an old opera?" Mr. Gye adds, in concluding his letter, "As to Costa, if you were to see the whole of the correspondence between him and me concerning his proposed engagement, you would find that, notwithstanding the awful life he has led me for some years, I did all I could to enlist his services for the coming season." From these statements it seems clear enough that Sir Michael Costa wished to hold, and, in fact, did hold, the entire artistic direction of the Royal Italian Opera in his hands. Mr. Gye was but the commercial director, and, although it was natural enough that he should feel annoyed at seeing so much authority exercised absolutely in his theatre by his musical conductor, yet, as far as concerns the quality of the performances, he would have done well to leave that authority where it had so long rested. It seems that before the commencement of the present season Mr. Gye had already had differences with Mr. Costa in reference to the increase of the number of performances from three to four and ultimately to five a week. "Costa," says Mr. Gruneisen, "could not admit the argument from a manager who was no musician that the public were indifferent to a finished execution. There was no chance of a compromise, when, on the one hand, an iron will was exercised for art, while on the other a resolve was formed for being a master over a maestro." Costa was, in particular, looked upon as "an obstruction to the five night per week system by the production of operas without proper preparation." In fine, the celebrated musical conductor put the Royal Italian Opera to a considerable expense, but ensured an admirable execution of the works produced. In parting with him Mr. Gye may be said to have sacrificed the future to the present; nor, finding himself without Sir Michael Costa, did he even make the best arrangement for the present that was possible. Instead of handing over to Signor Arditi the fullest powers he could find it in his heart to intrust him with, he divided the operatic, or at least the orchestral, direction between two conductors of unequal ability, Signor Arditi and Signor Li Calsi; and, in spite of many admirable performances, the representations of the more important works, such as "Robert le Diable," "Guillaume Tell," and "Le Prophète," have certainly shown a want of that "proper preparation" which was as much as possible insisted on by Sir M. Costa.

The concert season may now be looked upon as at an end, though one final operatic concert is announced for to-day (Saturday) at the Crystal Palace. Two musical theatres, however, are on the point of being opened. An operatic season is to be commenced, on Monday, at the Princess's Theatre, when "Acis and Galatea" will be performed, with Herr Formes in the part of Polyphemus. Boieldieu's opera, "John of Paris," is to be produced to-night (Saturday) at the Olympic Theatre, which is to be opened, "for a short season," under the management of Miss Roden.

The *Musical World* tells us that M. Offenbach is growing ambitious, and intends writing a "Guillaume Tell," after which he will be satisfied. Like Alexandre Dumas fils, he is tired of his reputation. The world has only recognised in him a master of frothy, catchy, attractive melodies, the illustration of indelicate subjects. Now he protests that he wrote musical tomfooleries like "La Pêchiche"

and "Tulipatan" for the simple reason that they paid better than any other form of composition. Having amassed a handsome fortune, he designs to produce one important work, and then throw down his pen, in imitation of the recently-deceased maestro Rossini.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE official reports which have been laid before Parliament on the principal railway accidents in the spring of the present year give accounts of fifteen, all of them preventable and arising either from want of care or from defects. At Gretna-green station an express passenger-train, which does not stop there, ran into a goods-train, which was detained on the metals bringing out from the goods yard two powder-vans which had arrived (by railway) without any special advice or instruction. The powder-vans were knocked off the rails; but, luckily, the powder was not exploded. Colonel Yolland, of the Board of Trade, feels obliged to say that "the explosion of gunpowder, by a collision on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, on Feb. 26, 1867, killing the engine-driver and fireman of a train travelling in the opposite direction; the dreadful calamity at Abergale, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, on Aug. 20, 1868, by which thirty-three persons lost their lives, and from the effect of which one has subsequently died; the explosion of naphtha, on Dec. 13, 1868, at Three Bridges station, on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, by which two guards lost their lives, do not appear to have had the effect of causing railway companies to adopt special regulations for the carriage of such combustible materials. It seems useless for the inspecting officers of the Board of Trade to be repeatedly calling attention to the danger which experience has amply proved to exist, as their representations on this subject might as well never have been made, for any effect they have apparently produced. The managers of railway companies are perfectly aware of the unnecessary risks to which the public travelling on railways are continually subjected from various causes; but whether they lack the will or do not possess the power to adopt modes of working which will almost entirely avoid these risks is only known to themselves and to the directors of the various railway companies." The driver of the express train did not obey the regulation which directs him on finding a distant signal at "danger" to bring his train to a stand at that signal. Colonel Yolland states that the neglect is a common occurrence at this station, and must be well known to the company's officers. But the company had not provided the train with such an amount of brake-power as would have enabled the driver to stop at the distant signal, unless he had been running at less than the average rate allowed him to keep time. Colonel Yolland remarks that the collision could not have occurred if the line had been worked with the assistance of the electric telegraph on the block system, by which an interval of space is preserved between trains. Captain Tyler, reporting on an accident at Wellingborough, on the Midland line, recommends telegraph instruments and bells for the use of the signalmen, and states that this company have now wisely determined to extend the block telegraph system over all their lines south of Manchester and Bradford. The system of interlocking points and signals with each other is still, by a strange neglect, not adopted at some junctions where trains pass daily at high speed. A serious accident occurred recently at Thirsk through a signalman admitting an express train to pass at speed, but forgetting to alter the points to receive it—a man who had done the duty for fourteen years without mistake. The heaviest blame in such a case is with the company, for not providing suitable apparatus. That which machinery can make sure ought not to be left to the chance of inattention. The want of discipline continues to be among the most unsatisfactory disclosures in these periodical reports. A collision occurred in April on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The regulations of the company direct that station-masters are personally to be on the look-out fifteen minutes before a passenger-train is due, and that the line be kept clear for passenger-trains ten minutes before they are due; but in the instance now quoted the station-master was in his office, and was allowing shunting to go on, three minutes after a passenger-train was due to arrive.

#### THE POST OFFICE.

THE annual report of the Postmaster-General, published on Tuesday morning, shows that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1868 was in round numbers 808,118,000—an increase of 4.29 per cent over the number in 1867. This gives an average of 26 letters to each person, 119 to each house; in England 30 letters to each person, in Scotland 24, in Ireland 10. The number of book packets, newspapers, and pattern packets delivered by post in the United Kingdom in 1868 advanced to 105,845,000, an increase of 3.49 per cent over the number in the previous year. The depositors in Post-Office Savings Banks at the end of the year 1868 were 965,151, an increase of 12.8 per cent over the preceding year; 13.3 per cent in England, 3.6 per cent in Scotland, 8.7 per cent in Ireland. The balance due to depositors, £11,666,655, showed an increase of 19.6 per cent; 19.2 per cent in England, 19.2 per cent in Scotland, 33 per cent in Ireland. The total number of depositors in Post-Office savings banks and the old savings banks, 2,336,654, or one to every thirteen persons, showed an increase of 97,307. The number of policies effected with the Government through the Post Office increased from 1485 at the close of 1867 to 1789 at the close of 1868; the amount insured from £111,437 to £134,824. The number of immediate annuities, from 551 to 874; the amount, from £12,393 a year to £18,789. The number of deferred annuities, from 137 to 160; and the amount, from £2574 to £2971. On the other hand, the amount for which the money orders were issued fell from £19,282,109 in 1867 to £19,079,162 in 1868, a decrease of about 1 per cent, due to the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for education by the Privy Council Office being no longer made by means of money orders. Only £115,827 of this grant was thus distributed in 1868, as against £502,960 in 1867.

In 1868, letters coming from France by the night-mails were for the first time delivered in London at half-past seven in the morning instead of at nine. During the four busiest hours of the day half-hourly collections began to be made from sixty additional receiving-houses and pillar-boxes in the City. Paddington was placed on the same footing as other parts of the metropolis in regard to the frequency of its collections and deliveries. Direct communication was established between some of the district post-offices and others, instead of the letters being massed at one central point and thence distributed; thus still further extending the advantages of the district postal system.

No less than 13,833 letters were posted during the year without any address, and of these 13,833 letters 281 were found to contain money to the amount of £6375.

In the last annual report it was stated that the Post Office, which had already undertaken the distribution of forms of applications for dog licenses, was about to undertake the distribution of the licenses. This it has now done for some months, and the arrangement has worked admirably. During the first quarter of the present year 381,476 licenses were issued by the Post Office; 340,613 in England and Wales, and 40,863 in Scotland.

As regards a reduction of postage upon newspapers and other printed matter, respecting which there was a debate in the House of Commons only the other day, "It will be my duty (the Marquis of Hartington says) carefully to consider the question before the next meeting of Parliament."

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS AND CATTLE-TROUGHS.—At the annual meeting, on Saturday, of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association it was stated that the committee have now 123 fountains and 125 troughs under their care, and the amount required for the efficient maintenance and supply of these is not less than £1200 a year. The donations of the year included £100 from the Queen, and one (the largest of all) of £500 from a person who is known only as "A Water Baby." The water companies which supply the fountains gratuitously are the Grand Junction, the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the Kent. The other companies cannot or will not afford to do so.



## POLICE.

**MYSTERIOUS CASE OF CHILD MURDER.**—At Worship-street, last Monday, seven Tompkins, twenty-seven, described as a laundress, residing in Dean-street, New North-road, Islington, was brought up in custody of Inspector Ramsay, charged with the wilful murder of a child aged fourteen days. The prisoner was undefended. From the evidence it appeared that on June 21, last a Mr. and Mrs. Wallace called upon Mrs. Sarah Davis, of 14, Dean-street, New North-road, and, committing a baby to her charge, agreed to pay her 7s. a week for its keep. On the evening of the 5th inst. Mrs. Davis went out, leaving the baby in bed with two children of her own. She returned shortly after nine o'clock and saw that they were safe. The house in which she lived was let out in tenements. Mrs. Davis occupied two rooms on the ground floor; the first floor was rented by a William Spencer, a mechanic, and his wife; while the prisoner lodged in a back room alone. When she went out again, Mrs. Davis asked the prisoner to look after the children. The prisoner immediately promised that she would, and Mrs. Davis, saying that she would not be long away, left the house. This was about a quarter past nine o'clock. About twenty minutes to ten, Robert Dellasalle, of Britannia-row, Essex-road, Islington, was returning home by way of the Canonbury-road, when, on getting near the Canonbury Castle public-house, he was called by a gentleman who was standing near a large gate with a bundle lying at his feet. The gentleman, saying that there was something about the bundle which he did not like, asked him to look at it. Dellasalle unfastened the bundle, and discovered the body of a child. The gentleman asked him if he would carry it to the station, but this he declined to do, and the gentleman, saying that it would be necessary to have a cab, went to fetch one. While he was away, Dellasalle, who remained near the body, saw a woman of middle stature, and dressed in black, approaching him from the Argyle end of the Canonbury-road. Being in the shadow he was not visible at a distance, but as soon as the woman came near enough to see him she stopped, turned round, quickly retraced her steps, and passed out of sight. A few minutes afterwards the gentleman who had found the bundle returned with a cab, and the body of the child was removed to the station and handed over to the police. About five minutes to ten o'clock Mrs. Davis went back to the house in Dean-street. On going into the room where the children had been left she thought that she missed the breathing of the baby. She passed her hand over the bed, but without finding it, and on striking a light she discovered that it was gone. She questioned the lodgers, but they one and all said that they knew nothing about it. While she was searching for the baby the prisoner came in from the street, and Mrs. Davis asked her if she knew where it was. The prisoner replied, "In bed." Mrs. Davis said, "No, it is not." The prisoner made no answer. Information was then given to the police, and Inspector Ramsay went to the house in Dean-street, and searched for any dress material corresponding with that found on the child, but failed to discover the same. He asked the prisoner if she could account for her time that night; and in reply to his questioning she stated that, after feeding the baby twice, she, at half-past nine o'clock, went to Newton-street for washing, but recollected something else and turned back then down Bridport-place to a shop there; from Bridport-place to Shaftesbury-street; and from the latter place, after making a purchase, returned home. The prisoner was remanded.

**A MAD PARSON.**—At the Guildhall, on Tuesday, the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley Jessop was charged on remand, before Mr. Alderman Hale, with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. He had been brought up on the previous day, when William Reeve, 470, said that on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, he saw the defendant in St. Paul's churchyard, when he asked the way to the Haymarket, and he directed him. He passed on a few steps when the prisoner called out to him, "You thief, you have stolen my hood. What's your number?" accompanying the remark with some rather unclerical expressions. He gave the prisoner his number and left him. The prisoner attracted a crowd, in presence of whom he continued to accuse the witness of stealing his hood. He was, after much violent conduct, removed to the station, where he continued knocking at the cell-door and using disgusting language till three o'clock in the morning. The prisoner said he had been preaching at St. Bartholomew's, Bethnal-green, and he handed the sermon to the magistrate. He had a parish in Canada, but some time since he lost his wife and three children, and that drove him mad. Mr. Ward, of 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields, said that he had known the defendant about four months, and he thought that at times he was not responsible for his actions. He had heard from the defendant of the misfortune he had had in losing his wife and children, and he believed that it had affected his mind. The officer Reeve said he had seen a Mrs. McGachen, at whose house the prisoner had supped. She said the defendant was sober when he left. He took two glasses of ale, and afterwards a little brandy and water, but they had not affected him in the slightest degree. The landlady where he lived stated that he had lodged with her six months, and during that time had been twice in the hands of the police, on one of which occasions he had been fined 40s. for a similar offence. Alderman Hale asked how Mr. Ward came to know him. Mr. Ward said he had met him at the British Museum and at several meetings on emigration. He knew he was in custody from a report of the case in one of the newspapers. Alderman Hale thought that a man in the defendant's position, if what he stated was true, was not fit to be trusted alone. After admonishing the defendant he fined him 20s., with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. The fine was at once paid.

**OVERDOING IT.**—Among the applicants at Wandsworth, on Wednesday, was a poor woman who stated that she buried her child in Battersea Cemetery a week ago, and the grave was still open. She had been to the sexton, who told her that the grave was kept open for another child. She further stated that she had been informed that, if she had paid an additional half-crown, she could have had

her own grave. Mr. Ingham suggested the payment of the extra half-crown. The applicant said she would be too glad to pay it; but she was told that it could not be done without the sanction of the Secretary of State. She asked the magistrate whether he did not think it was disgraceful to keep open the grave in that way. Mr. Ingham thought it was; and also said that the undertaker ought to have made her acquainted with the regulations. However, it was a case in which he could not interfere.

**STONE-THROWING AT RAILWAY TRAINS.**—At Marylebone, on Wednesday, William Hall, about fourteen years of age, residing in Arthur-grove, Gospel-oak-fields, was charged on a summons, before Mr. Mansfield, with throwing a stone at a train on the Midland Railway. Inspector Woodrow, in the company's detective department, produced the by-laws and watched the case on behalf of the company. James Dicks, foreman platelayer at Haverstock-hill and Kentish Town, said, between five and six o'clock in the evening he was on the line at Haverstock-hill station, and saw the prisoner on the parapet of the Lismore-road bridge. A train was being shunted in for the purpose of taking passengers to the City. The prisoner threw a stone at the train. He was taken and his name and address ascertained for the purpose of his being summoned. The only persons in charge of the train were the engine-driver, the stoker, and the guard. The stone alighted about the middle of the train, where he was standing, and he might have been struck by it. Mr. Mansfield said if there had been any passengers in the train it would have been an indictable offence, for which the prisoner was liable to three years' penal servitude. He could deal with the present case under the "Police Act," as a case of throwing stones in a public thoroughfare, which rendered the prisoner liable to a penalty of 40s. He inflicted a penalty of 10s., with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

Arthur Huston, about twelve years of age, residing in Henry-street, Portland-town, was also charged, on a summons, with throwing a missile at an express train on the Midland Railway, at Haverstock-hill. Inspector Woodrow, of the company's detective department, watched this case. William Dawson, porter at the Haverstock-hill station, said he saw the defendant throw a stone or some missile at the Manchester express train, filled with passengers, that was passing. He took a second stone or missile from his pocket, and was about to throw it when he took hold of him and ascertained his name for the purpose of a summons being taken out. Mr. Mansfield said that, there having been passengers in the train, he had no power to deal summarily with the case. It was mentioned that the stone-throwing at the local stations had become a serious source of danger. An engine-driver had his head cut open by a stone and had to go off duty, a guard had received in the same way a gash in his cheek, and platelayers were being continually thrown at. In addition to this another danger was incurred to passengers who might be on the platforms by the stones and broken glass falling about. Mr. Mansfield committed the prisoner for trial.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.**—Two cases of attempted suicide by shooting came before metropolitan magistrates last Saturday. At Greenwich John Daly, aged thirty-seven, a journeyman tailor, residing at Forest-hill, was charged with attempting self-destruction by discharging a pistol at his head. He had been drinking excessively for several days, and on the previous afternoon he alarmed his landlady by presenting a pistol at her. Immediately afterwards a report of the discharge of the pistol was heard in his own room, and on a police officer being called, and entering the room, he found the prisoner lying on a bed. On being questioned, the prisoner said he had lain down upon a pillow on the floor and placed the muzzle of the pistol to his mouth, but that he supposed cowardice prevented him from then firing it, and that he then put it to his ear and discharged it, when the bullet entered the ceiling of the room instead of his head, as he intended it to have done. Mr. Patteson remanded him for a week. At Hammersmith, Edward Stevens, a youth, the right side of whose face was severely injured, was brought from St. George's Hospital, charged with attempting to destroy himself by shooting. On the night of the 5th ult. the prisoners uncle, who lives in the Paxton-road, Chiswick, heard the report of a gun, and on going into his garden he found the prisoner kneeling, severely wounded in the cheek. A doctor arrived, and ordered the prisoner's removal to St. George's Hospital, where he had since remained. The gun was found in the garden, and, on the prisoner seeing it, he asked the constable to remove it from his sight. He admitted shooting himself, but gave no reason for doing so. The evidence, however, proved that he was not sober at the time. Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoner, but accepted his uncle's bail for his appearance.

**SINGULAR REASON FOR COMMITTING SUICIDE.**—The Hungarian journals are responsible for the following extraordinary story:—One day lately John Stebaleski, a shopkeeper in the Rue Sebastiani, at Pesth, came down from his bed-room at five o'clock in the morning, leaving his wife in bed, whilst a clerk was sleeping in an apartment at the back. He then shaved himself, put on his best clothes, stretched himself on the counter, and, having loaded a pistol, discharged the contents into his heart. Death was of course instantaneous. The horror and astonishment of his wife, the clerk, and the neighbours were indescribable, and the more so that no one knew of any motive for the commission of the desperate act. Whilst all were lost in conjectures, an old friend of the deceased came rushing up, out of breath. He had just received by post a letter from Stebaleski, dated the previous evening and thus worded:—"My dear friend, I have decided to kill myself to-morrow. Life is insupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu! my friend. Tell my wife that I prefer to die rather than to be unfaithful to her or to separate myself from her by means of the law. Farewell! and pity me."

**FATAL STREET ACCIDENT AT CHARING-CROSS.**—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the

death of Mr. W. Jordan, which has attracted considerable public interest, was concluded on Monday. The deceased was a geographer, and on Saturday, the 17th inst., he hailed an Atlas omnibus at Charing-cross. The driver pulled up his horses and brought the vehicle to a standstill. The deceased then stepped off the pavement, and was about to mount the off-side, when a Westminster omnibus came along, and he was seen to fall under the hind wheel, which passed over his body, smashing seven of his ribs and tearing off a portion of his left ear. The deceased, before death, gave quite a different account of the accident than that given by several witnesses. He said as he was getting up on the omnibus it went on, and he fell. After some evidence, the Coroner summed up and remarked on the conflicting nature of the evidence. He said the jury had to consider whether there was any blame attached to either of these drivers. If a person was crossing a carriage-road and got knocked down and killed by a vehicle that was being driven along at a rapid pace, then the driver was guilty of manslaughter. If a person was mounting an omnibus, and the driver started the horses before the passenger was properly seated, and caused his death, he was also guilty of manslaughter. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**BETTING PROSECUTIONS.**—The magistrates of the Windsor division of Berkshire had a batch of betting cases before them last Saturday. The offences alleged were committed on Ascot-heath at the late meeting there, and the informations were laid by one Bacchus, who was said to be a betting man himself. The first case taken was that of Mr. Valentine, of the firm of Valentine and Wright. Mr. Montagu Williams, on Mr. Valentine's behalf, at once pleaded guilty, as he said it was impossible to deny that the case came under the Act. But it was equally impossible, he contended, to deny that the Act was meant to apply to totally different cases from that of his client. He urged, therefore, that a nominal fine only should be inflicted. In the course of the learned counsel's speech he mentioned that half the penalty imposed by the Bench goes to the informer; but that, in several cases which would otherwise have been heard by the magistrates, the persons who had been summoned had paid the informer sums of £5 and £10, and so the summonses had been withdrawn. Mr. P. H. Crutehley, delivering the unanimous judgment of a full bench, said—"We are unanimous in our opinion that this is a class of case that never was intended to be punished by the Legislature; but we have the statute before us, and we must follow the letter of the law. We, at the same time, wish our opinion to be made public, and we also wish to say that if proceedings are to be taken of this description it is the province of the police, and not of a private individual. We therefore inflict a fine of £1." A like fine was inflicted in all the other cases. Mr. Long, the magistrate's clerk, pointed out that the magistrates had power to compel persons who took out summonses to proceed with them—a course which, if it had been taken in this case, would have been very disastrous to Mr. Bacchus.

**A TALLYMAN AND HIS DEBTOR.**—At the Chard County Court, the other day, an amusing scene arose in the course of the hearing of an action brought by a tallyman against a poor woman. The defendant was very indignant at being summoned for the small debt after an interval of two years had been allowed to elapse, and finally gave vent to her feelings in the following offer of compromise:—"I've got nothing for him to have, so he can't have it. I've got no father, nor mother, nor husband, only a twin of babbies, and he can have I and they, if he likes to keep us. Besides, the money don't belong to him; 'twas due before he went through the salivation (Bankruptcy Court), and his creditors ought to have it (shaking her fist at plaintiff). O you wretch! (Appealing to his Honour, and showing her clenched fist)—I wish you'd give me liberty to give a hiding." His Honour, with the assistance of the registrar and bailiffs, at length succeeded in obtaining silence, and an order for 2s. a month was made.

**APPOINTMENT OF DIVISIONAL DETECTIVES.**—The Commissioners of Police have appointed twenty sergeants and 160 constables to form a divisional detective police. One of the duties of the divisional detectives will be to make themselves well acquainted with all the criminals in their districts, and their associates, habits, and residences. They will also be employed, under the orders of their superintendents, in tracing crimes committed in the division, and generally in the detection of offences which the police have been unable to prevent. The sergeants are to receive a weekly allowance of 35s. each and the constables 28s., there being an allowance of £5 to each man in lieu of uniform.

**ENGLISH PICKPOCKETS IN GERMANY.**—For some time past an organised gang of English pickpockets have been committing depredations at Ems, Homburg, and Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and other German towns. One of them, a man named Henry Keen, attempted to rob Fazil Pacha, the brother to the Viceroy of Egypt, of £2500, while he was at Homburg, but was immediately apprehended and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The police at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, under the direction of Dr. Rumpff, have been most energetic in their efforts to catch the members of the gang, and have succeeded in taking sixteen of them. The names they have given are Deniston, Milson, Gross, Paget, Wancliffe, Garnier, Leroy, Roberts, Middleton, &c.; but the most important capture is that of a man named William A. Davis, the head of the band. Among the prisoners are two women, and they are all now lodged in the gaols at Frankfurt to await their trials.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—C. SIMPLE, Liverpool, shipwright.  
**BANKRUPTS.**—T. YOUNGMAN, Maidenhall, livery-stable keeper—G. GOBOLT, Gores-on, builder—G. HIGGINBOTHAM, Lissongrave, house-decorator—W. CROZIER, Battersea, H. F. SHEPPARD, Lower Wandsworth, builder—W. P. WAUGH, Upper Holloway, civil engineer—A. MORGAN, Notting Hill, grocer—W. GIBBINGS, South Penge Park, builder—G. ROBERTS, Mile-end-road, publisher—J. GOOD, L. Surlingham, dealer in timber—W. DOWMAN, Salisbury, solicitor—W. ATTENBOLL, Chatham, auctioneer—T. BROWN, Winchester, trainer of racehorses—J. H. WESTON, Lambeth, chandelier manufacturer—J. B. HERBERT, Tower-hill, hotel-keeper—A. B. BLENKARN, Gracechurch-

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TUESDAY, JULY 27.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—H. J. KILBY, Fife, hotel-keeper—R. SANDERS, Rotham, wagon-builder—J. PICKERING and S. SANDERS, Rotherham, railway-wagon builder.  
**BANKRUPTS.**—J. T. BAYFIELD, Southwark, clerk—D. F. CHAWNER, Stoke Newington, clerk in holy orders—C. COLLIER, Francis-terrace, Victoria Park—E. CRACKNELL, Upper Labourer—F. ELBE, Hayswater, wine merchant—J. GARDNER, Camberwell, builder—G. GINGER, New Barnet, builder—G. HOUSTON, Holborn—L. JACOB, Maidenhall, fancy goods manufacturer—J. KITCHENER, Tottenham—F. S. O'NEIL, Kensington, plumber—J. LOVEGROVE, Vernon-terrace, Kensington Park, carpenter—J. ORD, Bermondsey, engineer—E. QUAIL, Mile-end-road—T. RATLEY, Notting-hill, ironmonger—G. REILLY, Brighton, dealer in fancy goods—A. REID, Bucklebury, merchant—A. SANCTO, Hackney, labourer—F. SAURBEY, Springfield, baker—H. SHAW, Borough, printer—H. TURNER, Wimbledon, grocer—R. J. VENN, Broadstairs, licensed victualler—J. E. WALKER, Chiswick, licensed victualler—G. WHITE, Bucklebury, coffee-house keeper—T. H. WILLIAMS, Beckham, pianoforte-tuner—H. WHITE, St. Mary Street, plumber—S. BARKER, Lancaster, commission agent—BERRY, Oswestry, clerk—T. BIRD, Stanton-by-Bridge, coal-dealer—T. BRADBURY, Bedford, Warwickshire, brewer—E. BROOKES, Llandudno, coal proprietor—G. H. CANTRELL, Burton-on-Trent, grocer—J. CARTER, Aylesbury, timber merchant—T. CLONEY, Coen End, surveyor—W. COXON, Derby, joiner—J. CUNLIFFE, Salford, iron-moulder—P. DEARDEN, Farnworth, gasman—C. DODGE, East Coker, carpenter—P. J. FRANKO, New Ferry, bookkeeper—W. GARRAD, Reading, boot and shoe maker—C. HARDING, Birmingham, butcher—B. DE LARA HARPER, Liverpool, merchant—T. HARRISON, Barnsley, coal-owner—L. HARRISON, Barrow-in-Furness, leather-dealer—W. HUGHES, Clowry, farmer—J. KIRKPATRICK, Cumbria, butcher—S. LANGLER, Torquay, hotel-keeper—T. LEW, Monk's Cornhill, bookseller—H. WRIGHT, Birmingham, clerk—W. LOUGH, Stratford-upon-Avon, baker—W. MARPLES, New Mills, saddler—P. MCARTHY, Cheadam, waste manager—J. MANDELICK, Metal-brokers—A. MAWBY, Derby, lace-maker—D. MAY, Dudley, provision-dealer—J. and H. MELLOR, Sutton, dyers—W. MOORE, Gloucester, bookseller—G. MORICE, Abysteth, solicitor—J. PARKIN, Bradford, builder—F. F. POPE, Rainham, smith—J. PICKERING, Dalton-in-Furness, miner—A. POOLE, Corfe-T SAUL, Preston, greengrocer—G. SEARLES, Maidstone, boot and shoe maker—E. SELBY, Derby—J. SMITH, Derby, brassfounder—D. and A. TOLSON, Dewsbury, munge merchants—W. E. WYATT, Birmingham, draper—T. UNDERWOOD, Abergash, iron-merchant—J. WATKINS, Stockport, machinist—L. WATKINS, Birmingham, leather-dealer—J. J. WEBB, Gloucester, dealer—A. E. WHITE, Hastings—E. WILE, Barrow-in-Furness, butcher—G. WILLIAMS, Blackpool—J. WOODS, Bolton, bricklayer—J. L. PATZ, Cambridge, builder—S. OUCH, SEQUESTATIONS—J. DUGUID, jun., Glasgow—R. NICHOLSON, Govan, builder—R. DONALDSON and J. MORISON, Moterwell, slaters—D. STEWART, Salcoats, boat-builder.

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1200 yards Lyons Fancy Silks, reduced to 24s. 4d. and 44s.  
BLACK SILK COSTUMES, Parisian Models, at very reasonable prices.

LADIES' DRESSES made complete, in the newest fashion.  
COMPTON HOUSE,  
Fifth-street, and Old Compton street, Soho-square, W.

**GREAT SALE of DRAPERY, SILKS, &c.**  
The Stock of Morton and Nettleship, and the Stock of Weightman, Son, and Willing, of Rosenoath; also £5000 worth of Job Purchases acquired during the late frightful depression in trade, at pressing and ruinous prices. A very valuable and useful printed Pamphlet, containing a list with the price of every article of Ladies' Underclothing, including Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns, Camisoles, and Petticoats.  
210 0 worth of Silks.  
£2000 worth of Dresses and Drapery, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, and Fanery.  
£3000 worth of Jackets and Costumes; the whole at half price. Patterns and catalogues of the stock post-free.

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**GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry; and her Majesty's Laundress says that "It is the finest Starch she ever used." Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority. Beware of spurious imitations.

**SEE MR. HALSE'S PAMPHLET**  
on GALVANISM, for Cure of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness, Debility, Loss of Muscular Power, Spinal Complaints, Sciatitis, &c.—Send two stamps to Mr. Halse, 40, Addison-road, Kensington, London, for it.

**SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REDUCTION**

at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.  
Jacquet Muslins, 2s. 11d.; Fine Organdies, 4s. 9d.; and de Chambray, 8s. 9d. worth 21s. Piques, Cambrics, Embroidered Muslins, Grenadines, and Tissues, 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., to 8s. 9d. Dress; worth more than double. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.—Silks!**  
Silks! Silks! Hundreds of Plain, Fancy, Shet, Corded, and Japanese Silks, reduced to 17s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 33s. 6d. Five-guinea Silks reduced to 24s. and 30s. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

**NOTICE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S Seventeenth Annual Reduction is now made—viz., Silks, Muslins, Grenadines, Cambrics, Fancy Dresses, all little more than half price. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**MOORING! MOORING! ANNUAL REDUCTION!** Grenadines, Muslins, Crapes, Cloth, Boyals, and every Fabric for Deep, Half, and slight Mourning. An immense assortment, from 3s. 11d. Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**ALL HALF PRICE.—ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.**—Serge Suits, Fancy Suits, Lace Shawls, Fichus, Llama Shawls, Shetland Shawls, Muslin Jackets, all reduced to one-third of former prices.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

**SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REDUCTION.—ODDS and ENDS.**  
BAKER and CRISP, in accordance with their usual custom, are determined to clear out all old lots. Ladies can now have for 17s. 6d. 10, for 50s. 100 yards of good materials, or Ten good Dresses.

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**SERGES! SERGES! SERGES!**  
from the lowest to the very best qualities, from 3s. 6d. to 25s. Dress. Terms free.

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**DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!** at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street, London. Suitable for Weddings, suitable for Walking, suitable for Riding, suitable for Travelling, suitable for the seaside, suitable for Mourning, suitable for Afternoon, suitable for Evening, suitable for Ladies, suitable for Children, suitable for Mourning, suitable for Half-Mourning, suitable for all Seasons, suitable for all Climates, suitable for all occasions, at suitable Prices.

Patterns post-free.

**MR. STREETER, 37, Conduit-street,**  
Bond-street, W. (late Hancock and Co.), introducer of the celebrated 18-carat GOLD JEWELLERY, 50 per cent less than hand-made, and more perfect. Also of the London Machine-made WATCHES, at one third less. All cases half-made. See prices below.

**ENGLISH MACHINE-MADE WATCHES.**  
More highly-finished than hand-made.

SILVER WATCHES.  
English Lever Watch, jewelled, capped, enamel dial .. £3 3 0  
Ditto ditto four holes, jewelled .. 4 4 0  
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3-plate Watches, £2 extra.  
GOLD WATCHES (LADIES).  
English Lever Watch, jewelled, gold dial, engraved case .. 8 8 0  
Ditto ditto higher quality, richly engraved .. 10 10 0  
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3-plate Watches, £3 8s. extra.  
GOLD WATCHES (GENTLEMEN).  
English Lever Watch, jewelled, capped, enamel dial .. 10 10 0  
Ditto ditto .. 13 13 0

3-plate Watch, £3 8s. extra.  
KEYLESS WATCHES.  
Keyless English 3-Plate Lever, compensating balance and 2 oz. gold hunting case (Gentlemen's) .. 28 0 0  
Keyless Minute Repeater, completely adjusted for position and temperature, in wealthy gold cases, jewelled throughout, and guaranteed at 50s. a month .. 100 0 0

18-Carat Gold Chain, 24 in. long .. 10 0 0  
Mr. STREETER, by the application of MACHINERY, is enabled to produce the English Lever Watch at the price of the best foreign work.—37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE** for SILVER.—The real NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all doubt the best article next to sterling silver that can be used as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

Table Forks or Spoons, per doz. .. 1 10 0  
Dessert do. do. .. 1 2 0  
Tea Spoons .. 1 2 0

Other articles are in proportion.  
These are all as strongly plated, and are in every respect at least equal to what other houses are selling at their first quality at very much higher prices.

A second quality of FIDDLE PATTERN.—  
Table Spoons and Forks .. £1 2s. per doz.  
Dessert .. .. 15s.  
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All kinds of replating done by the patent process.  
Tea and Coffee sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices.

The largest Stock in existence of plated, Dessert Knives and Forks, and Fish-cutting Knives and Forks and Carvers.

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**JOSSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES** FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.  
SEWING-MACHINES FOR TAILORS.  
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WAX-THREAD MACHINES FOR SADDLERS.  
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ALL LOCK-STITCH, work alike on both sides.  
TWO-THREAD MACHINES, on Table complete, 60s. Catalogues and samples post-free.

W. F. Thomas and Co., the Original Patentees, 1 and 2, Cheap-side; Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 54, Union-passages, Birmingham.

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**CLEANING GLOVES and RENOVATING**  
FABRICS.—The most elegant and useful preparation is McDUGALL'S ETHERODYNE, for effectively cleaning drapery without injury to the most delicate colour. It removes grease, oil, wax, paint, tar, and other stains alike from clothing and furniture. Sold in Bottles, at 6d. and 1s., by Chemists, Perfumers, &c. McDUGALL Brothers, London and Manchester.

**ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES.**—This Novelty, made of Muslin and Valenciennes Lace, prettily trimmed with black, blue, violet, pink, scarlet, or white, can be had post-free, for 33 stamps the set (for neck and wrist).—Mrs. T. C. YOUNG, Ladies' Outfitter, 128, Oxford-street, London, W.

**EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KEEP THE**  
FAMED TONIC BITTERS (Waters' Quinine Wine) for strengthening the system. Sold by Grocers, Ollmen, Confectioners, &c., at 30s. per dozen.—WATERS and WILLIAMS, the Original Makers, Worcester House, 31, Leathch-st., E.C.

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BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character, prepared, as in one prominent instance, from Rice.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between articles bearing a false name and Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, which is prepared solely from Maize or Indian Corn.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,**  
for Children's Diet.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,**  
for all the uses to which the best Arrowroot is applicable.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,**  
boiled with Milk, for Breakfast.

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boiled with Milk, for Supper.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,**  
to thicken Soups.

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to thicken Sauces.

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to thicken Beef-tea.

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for Custards.

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for Blancmange.

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for use with Stewed Fruit.

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for Puddings.

**BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,**  
To be obtained by order through Merchants in all parts of the world.

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